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A VIEW OF GRAY'S FERRY,

ON THE SCHUYLKILL.

The above engraving, by Gilbert, from a drawing by Breton, represents a spot to which many of our elder readers recur with pleasure as the scene of their early recreations, and which is yet a favourite resort for those who take delight in the pastime that immortalized old Izaak Walton.

George Gray, one of the first proprietors of a tract of 199 acres, comprising the ferry house, emigrated from Barbadoes to Pennsylvania, soon after Penn's arrival. After residing a few years at Philadelphia and Germantown, he removed, with his family, to the ferry. He made considerable improvements, and died about the year 1740.

On the death of his widow, his son George came into possession. He levelled and widened the present road to the river, and cut the stone steps that ascend to the garden on one side, and to Bay's house on the other. When the revolutionary war had commenced, the approach of the British army drove Mr. Gray and his family from their peaceful abode. The invaders took possession of it as an out-post. The soldiery destroyed the extensive and beautiful garden, the fences, and the woods. The ferry had previously been broken up, and the scows sunk in the Delaware, by order of the Committee of Safety, of which the proprietor himself was an active member. Mr. Gray was, in 1783, elected Speaker of the General Assembly of this State. He lived until the year 1800, reaching the venerable age of 74. He never returned to live at the ferry, though he went to great expense; purchasing and placing the floating bridge that still remains there. This is said to be the same, except the flooring, that the British engineers threw across the Schuylkill at Market street. After the war, another was constructed at the latter place, and existed till the permanent bridge was built. Gray's bridge was afterwards improved by the introduction of a sliding draw, of a novel construction, in the centre; and since the improvements in the navigation of the river, this has been kept pretty constantly in operation.

When peace was restored, Mr. Gray's sons, George and Robert, became the tenants of the repaired premises, laid out a fine garden, and built the large green-house above the ferry house. About the year 1794, they were succeeded by the late George Wood. The gardens were then in admirable order, and he kept them so. Pavilions, &c. were built, and the number of his visitors was immense. Sleighing parties and dances abounded in the winter, and fireworks, concerts, &c. were among the entertainments of the milder season. Few traces of these now exist, except one or two of the engraved brass plates nailed to trees in the garden, warning against trespasses of which there is now no danger. After some time, Mr. Wood left the place with a moderate fortune, and went into mercantile business in the city. This he pursued for some years, but unsuccessfully. He betook himself again to the ferry, and again realized a competency with which he retired to a farm on Province Island. He was succeeded by Curtis Grubb, who could bring home a basket of perch when no one else could get a nibble. A more expert fisherman, or one more willing to aid the young sportsmen, never dropped a line into the Schuylkill. The present occupant is Martin Kochesperger, whose lady is noted for her skill in the preparation of a breakfast.

FIRST INQUIRIES.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

Father, who made all the beautiful flowers,
And the bright green shades of the summer bowers;
Is it the warm beaming sun that brings
The emerald leaves and the blossomings—
Flowers to the field and fruits to the tree?
—Not the sun, my dear child, but one greater than he!

Father, whose hand formed the blue tinted sky,
Its colored clouds and its radiancy,
What are those stars we see shining in the air?
What power ever keeps them suspended there?
Was it man formed the stars and the glories we see?
—Not man, my dear child, but one greater than he!

Father, from whence came our own lovely land,
With its rivers and seas, and its mountains so grand;
Its tall frowning rocks and its shell-spangled shore?
Were these not the works of some people of yore?—
Owe these not their birth to man's own good decree?
—Not to man, my dear child, but one greater than he!

From God came the trees, and the flowers, and the earth—
To God do the mountains and seas owe their birth:
His glory alone, love, created on high,
The sun, moon, and stars, and the beautiful sky.
It was He formed the land, and no people of yore.
—Bend thy knee, my sweet child, and that God now adore!

OLD FRANK.

"O! good old man: how well in thee appears
The constant service of the antique world,
When service sweat for duty not for meed!—
Thou art not for the fashion of these times."

As long as I can remember, Frank was called "Old Frank." He was a little crabbed looking man, bent nearly double; had a healthy colouring on his cheek, and a few, very few, gray hairs floating over his bald and shrivelled forehead, with a halt in his walk; and was always either singing or coughing; somewhat "eranky" in his temper, and in his capacity of coachman (which situation he had filled for a period of forty-two years in our family,) exercised despotic sway over horses, dogs, and grooms; he was singularly faithful, and strongly attached to his master and mistress, his horses, and myself; indeed, as to the two last, it was a matter of doubt which he loved best: and, however snappish he might have been to others, he was to me, in my childish days, one of my kindest and firmest friends; no matter how I tormented him—no matter what pranks I played (and they were not a few,) Miss Maria was always right, and every body else was wrong. Having lived so long in the family, he was hardly looked upon as a servant, and neither master nor mistress disputed his dictum; indeed, I don't know why they should, for wherever his authority extended, matters were well managed. The coats of his carriage horses shone like French satin, and the carriage, an old lumbering thing of the last century, could not have existed at all under the care of any other coachman. Frank, the carriage, and horses had grown old together; they were all of a piece, and cut a remarkable appearance, whenever they walked (for that was their most rapid pace) out in the bright sunshiny summer. But it was not alone in this, his principal situation, that Frank was entitled to, and treated with respect. All the perfect, and all the embryo sportsmen of the neighbourhood came to consult him on every matter connected with dogs and horses; he was famed all over the country for educating pointers on the most approved principles, and was permitted to have three or four constantly in training for the neighbouring gentry, who always remunerated him handsomely for his trouble. He had been an excellent sportsman in his youth, and took much pride in boasting that, except his head, all the bones in his body had been broken; and indeed, even his head exhibited a sufficient quantity of bumps to puzzl a phrenologist; the old man still loved sporting, and it was owing to this circumstance that Frank and I were such great friends. An only child has generally much of its own way, and a country child has very different enjoyments from one of the town. Allan Cunningham says—and who but him could say it so sweetly—

"Child of the country! on the lawn,
I see thee like the bounding fawn;
Blithe as the bird which tries its wing,
The first time on the winds of spring;
Bright as the sun, when from the cloud
He comes as cocks are crowing loud,
Now running, shouting, 'mid sun beams,
Now groping trouts in lucid streams;
Now spinning like a mill-wheel round,
Now hunting echo's empty sound;
Now climbing up some old tall tree,
For climbing's sake; 'tis sweet to thee
To sit where birds can sit alone,
Or share with thee thy venturous throne."

I certainly was perfectly a country child, and to escape from study, and stroll with Frank, Frank's dogs, and Frank's daughter, "my kind and gentle nurse," was one of the greatest of my simple enjoyments. I can hardly tell why, but Bannow, in my remembrance, always seems like fairy land—its fields so green—its trees so beautiful—its inhabitants so different from any I have ever elsewhere met!

The aged man used to make it a constant practice to take out a steady old pointer, with a young, untaught, but well grown puppy; and I believe Joss, (the old one,) was as much interested in the business of educating the young dog, as Frank himself. Be that as it may, we used all to wander among the green lanes and fields, and when I was tired, nurse would seat me on an old gray stone, or rustic stile, and Frank would lean on his gun, and tell me some of the fairy tales or legends, with which his memory was so well stored; for he had a most confirmed belief in banshees, cluricawns, fairies and mermaids; and if Mary, who was superior to the general order of servants, ever presumed to doubt one of her father's stories, he reproved her in no gentle terms—and no wonder, he had a mark in his hand which was actually given by an arrow, shot at him by a fairy queen, one evening, when as he was returning home after a quiet carouse at Mr. Talbot's. He could never be prevailed upon to root up large mushrooms, (fairy tables,) or to pull bull-rushes, (fairy horses,) least he might offend the good people.

His most favourite walk was across some young plantations, admirable covers for game, to a small hill, thickly wooded at either side, where there was a singularly fine oak, one of whose branches jutted suddenly from the trunk, and formed a rustic seat, which I used to call my throne. The prospect was very beautiful; the long white chimneys of my old home, sprang, as it were, from amid the trees, that from this particular point of view appeared to fringe the ocean's brink, while the many coloured foliage of the lofty poplar, dark cedar, feathery birch, or magnificent elm, gave richness and variety to the landscape.

Many a summer evening have I sat upon "my throne," my nurse's arm around me to prevent the possibility of falling, and listened with delight to Frank's fairies, about whom, the good old man, so dearly loved to talk, only interrupting his narrative now and then by a necessary word of caution to his dogs. Whenever I urged him to tell me a story, he used to shake his head and say, "Och, Miss, honey, ye'll may be think of ould Frank and his fairies, when ye'll be far from your native land, and my poor smashed bones at rest. But my blessing be about ye: never deny your country." Poor old Frank! I remember him now when I am far away from that land of many troubles and many blessings; that land which has emphatically been termed "a land of raw materials!"

My favourite story was "The Stout and Strong of Heart:" and I believe it was Frank's favourite also; for many a time and oft has he repeated it to me, and always have I listened with attention, pleasing the old man, while I was myself delighted. I will give it to my readers, although I fear it will lose much from the absence of my old friend, who, with so much earnestness and native humour, related it.

"There was plenty of mirth and of every thing else, in the little cabin of Jerry Mahony, for his daughter Ellen had just become a bride, and the merry party were beguiling the time while the dinner was in preparation. The blind Piper was sitting on the hearth stone, making beautiful music, and now and again taking a sup of potheen, to the long life of the wedded pair. Jerry himself was listening to all the compliments and good wishes of the neighbours; his wife Norah, busily placing all her own, and the borrowed delf upon the table; and bustling her maid Peggy with a continual 'Make haste, hurra! 'tis only once in a long life;' while the bride and bridegroom, James and Ellen Deasy, sat in a corner talking over their future arrangements, and planning ways and means to make themselves happy and comfortable; and to be sure the mother of the girl got every thing in order. And Ellen was lovely and beautiful enough for a queen, let alone a poor man's wife. But although she was made much of, by rich and poor, no one thought more of her than Kit Murtough, the blind Piper; and good right had he so to do; for she had the pity for him, the poor sightless creature—and it was he who made the beautiful music that night; so beautiful was it that the Priest himself could stand it no longer, but capered like a China-man. Well, the next morning Biddy Mahony (Ellen's mother) went to the foot of the ladder that led to her daughter's room,——

"'Ellen, honey,' says she, 'come down, I have some nice tay for ye both.' She waited, and there was no answer; so she went up a few steps, 'James agra! won't you waken for me?' Still no answer: well, she went into the room, and stopped and said, 'why then won't either of you spake to your own mother, that gave birth to one and a wife to the other: Jemmy, Nelly dear! get up and look at the morning that's so smiling and happy.' Still not a word: so she went and pulled the whisp of straw out of the window and let in the light. She then looked on the bed, patted her child on the cheek and felt that she was a cold corpse. Her bitter shrieks soon woke the husband; and the neighbours came running in in crowds. And black grief was in that cabin where, the night before, there had been so much joy. Many suspected that James Deasy had a hand in his wife's death, and there were some who told him so. But soba from the very depth of his heart were James' only answers. The evening came, and the young bride was laid out for the wake. All was got in readiness for the 'berring,' which, according to custom, was to be on the third day. Now, nobody took the death of poor Ellen more to heart than did Kit the Piper, who wandered about the neighbourhood of her dwelling playing only dismal tunes, until the night before the funeral, when he was sitting between lights, under the corn-rick that stood in the sheltered corner of Jerry Mahony's field, while his mournful music made the place more melancholy. Suddenly, he felt a rapid gush of wind pass by him, and then all was still; he paused for a while, and again struck up the same tune, the tune that poor Ellen so dearly loved; then the wind came stronger by him, and again he paused; once more he began the air, and the wind beat furiously against him. He now crossed himself, and called on the blessed Virgin, when he heard the voice of the dead bride speak to him, and say, 'Kit Murtough, go to my husband, and tell him not to weep for me, for I me a living woman, but the fairies carried me away. Bid him come here at nightfall and bring a pail of new milk from the cow, but tell him to be careful not to spill a drop of it, or he'll lose me for ever, but to be stout and strong of heart, and when he hears the blast rush past him, let him throw it upon me, so that it may drench me all over, but if he misses me he'll never see me more. A joyful man was Kit that minute, and off he posted and told it word for word to the husband, who to be sure put but little faith in it, yet the love to the wife made him try. So, to make all sure, he milked the cow himself, without spilling a drop, and off he went to the corn-rick, very much troubled in his mind, with the hope of recovering his bride, the doubts as to the Piper's story, and the fear that he should 'miss drenching her, and then lose her for ever.' But James was a bold man, and feared nothing else. So he waited patiently until the first blast of wind passed him. He took up the pail, but his heart misgave him, and he laid it down again. Once more the blast came and more strongly, but still James Deasy was only half a man. The third time it came furiously upon him; but James was ready, and he threw every drop upon the blast, when all at once he saw his wife before him as plainly as when she stood beside the Priest; and he clasped his arms about her while a loud whirling tempest came all around them. But she was safe from all harm, and they returned smiling to her father's cottage.

"No one but a mother can tell Biddy Mahony's joy to see her child come back to her again. And the evening of that day saw happiness returned to Jerry's cottage, where the Piper had his old seat in the chimney corner, sung many a merry song and drank a double portion of whiskey to the health of the bride-groom and the bride.

"But Jame Deasy, when he came in, went straight to the coffin, and in the place of the corpse, he saw a great log of wood, with the shroud upon it. This he quickly put upon the fire, when they heard a loud screech, and the log went up the chimney with a noise like a thunder-storm, that almost shook the roof off the old cabin. The neighbours came running in to know what was the matter; and there they saw James Deasy and Ellen his wife, sitting in the corner, as if nothing had happened; she looking as beautiful, and as happy, as when Father Peter blessed them both, a few days before.

"Some months had now passed away, and Ellen was about to become a mother, when she called her husband to her bed-side, and said, 'James dear, happy have we been, and happy will we still be if you do my bidding; which is, when my little baby is born, put three crosses on its forehead, and three on mine, and don't leave me for a minute, however they may try to wile you away, for the fairies will be after the both of us.' Well, James never left her bedside, but watched her night and day, for fear the fairies should be waiting to take off both the wife and the child; which, when it came, was a glorious boy. But all at once, James heard a scream outside the door, and a small voice calling 'Ellen Mahony;' he looked round and saw the latch raised and the door opening gently, then ran towards it, and pushed it to, violently, when all in a minute he heard a loud laugh, as from many persons, and when he looked on his wife's bed, he saw that both mother and child were dead. James remembered the crosses, and remembered that his wife had warned him to let nothing tempt him from her bed-side. But 'twas too late, they were both gone, and James Deasy was indeed a wretched man.

"They kept poor Ellen and her little one for a long time above the ground, and then they buried them both, in the churchyard. But James could not rid himself of the idea that the bodies were not those of his wife and child, so he would not let the Priest say mass or any thing over them; which brought much shame and scandal upon him. But he had his own reasons for it.

"Now, it happened one morning, that James Deasy was hoeing his little garden, and thinking, as he did every day, of his poor Ellen, that he had lost nearly a twelvemonth, when his hoe struck against a sod as green as ever was spring leaf, although his spade had been into it many a time, and it had been long covered with black clay. All of a sudden, he heard music under it, beautiful and sweet music, such as he had never heard before. He remembered his poor wife's warning, to 'be stout and strong of heart,' so he raised up the sod, and looked down. There he saw, at a depth that seemed many miles under ground, a number of little people dancing most merrily; they were all dressed in green leaves, and had fine forms and faces; for, to his great wonder, he could distinguish them plainly, although they were so far off. He thought that one of the little people resembled his dead wife, and he knew it must be her, when he heard her say 'to the corn rick at midnight,' while the rest of the fairies repeated her words 'to the corn rick at midnight;' and then the music ceased, and the ground appeared the same as it had always been; for James could not discover the green sod he had just raised. The more he thought upon the words 'to the corn rick at midnight,' the more he was convinced they had some meaning, and that they were addressed to him. So, he waited impatiently till the night came, and went off to the appointed place. He had not been sitting there long, before a blast of wind came by him, and he heard a voice singing sweetly these words:—

'I'll be in the meadow so green,
On a spot where the rushes are growing,
Where the footstep of man hath not been,
For the place where I dwell lies between
Two streams that have never ceased flowing.'

"The voice ceased, but James Deasy knew its sound well, and knew that no other but his wife could address him in such sweet accent. In a few minutes another blast of wind rushed by him, and the same voice continued,—

'To-morrow a bride will pass near
The green island, where they have placed me,
Meet her and her train without fear;
The last in the one you love dear,
I am free when my love has embraced me.'

"James Deasy was struck dumb, but he knew there must be something in this mysterious warning; while he sate musing on the words, he heard the same voice in the distance say,—

'I list to their summons o'er now,
O save me, or lose me for ever,
I have told thee the when and the how,
But sign thee the cross on my brow,
And keep me to part again—never.'

"Well, the morrow came, and to be sure, James Deasy was on the road to the green island; a place well known over all the country, as the pat of the fairies. There he waited patiently all the day, and the sun had scarcely taken away its light from the surrounding waters, when he heard the sound of the merry pipes, and saw a long train coming along the path. He stood quite quiet, as if he was minding nothing at all, but the roadstones he pretended to be breaking, until the whole of the crowd had passed him; when up from the ground starts James, seizes the last woman of the group, tears off the cloak from the shoulders, signs three crosses on the brow, snatches the child, and does the same to it, when, lo and behold! his own wife, Ellen Deasy, on her knees before him and his own beautiful little baby in her arms. The sign of the cross had driven all the fairies away, and safe and sound James and Ellen, and their little one, returned to their cottage, and never more was the life of either disturbed by the good people.

"They are still living in Dumraghdooly, and James is ever and always ready to tell his story over a glass of whiskey punch; but no inducement has yet prevailed on Ellen to give any account of her adventure in fairy land."

"Oh, Miss, don't laugh—it's as true as I'm a sinner, and it's bad to disbelieve the fairies. Sure I was an unbeliever once myself, and this was my punishment—one of their arrows right through the flat o' my hand; I shall carry the mark to my grave. Come, Miss, it's time to go home; bad luck to the dog; Joss, where's Rover—Rover! Oh, that young dog wants as much attindance as a Mullenavat pig."

"How is that, Frank?"

"Why, Miss, the Mullenavat people are Munster, ye know, and quite inferior to the Wexfordians and depend on the pig to pay the rint, and on that account pay him all the respect possible, why not; and so they pick out the big pratees for the pig, and ate the little ones themselves; and they give the pig the clane straw, and sleep themselves in the dirty; and they give the pig the candle to go to bed wid, and go to bed themselves in the dark."

"And is that true, Frank?"

"As gospil, Miss; upon my word it is. Here, Rover;—the only way to steady that dog will be to hang him. Rover—Rover!"—

Frank delighted in telling stories of the rebellion, but he left it to others to recount what true and faithful service he had rendered his master and mistress in those perilous times; and they were nothing loath to do him ample justice. I have often heard how he buried the best old wine in the asparagus beds, to save it from falling into the hands of the rebels; and how he concealed his favourite horses in the hen and turkey houses; and how, at the risk of his life, he carried a forged order to General Roche, who commanded the rebel forces in the town of Wexford: which order purported to come from another rebel chief, and demanded the instant freedom of his master, whose life was thus preserved.

It was in the summer of 1798, that my grandfather, who had been for a few days in Dublin on business of importance, embarked with his constant attendant, Frank, on board a small Wexford trading vessel. Intelligence had reached them of the disturbed state of the country, and as land travelling was unsafe, the "boat" was engaged to convey them direct to the Bay of Bannow.

As they passed Dalkey Isle, and coasted along the beautiful shores of Wicklow, glowing in the full richness of summer, the sea breeze tempering the fervid heat with its invigorating freshness, my grandfather thought he had never seen the country look so tranquil or so happy; the lowing of cattle, the bleating of sheep, the cooing of the wood pigeon, even the subdued warbling of the forest birds, were heard on board their light bark; but when the day passed and the night darkened, unusual fires sparkled on the hills, and even along the shore lights would blaze for a moment, and then suddenly disappear. The anxiety of both master and servant to arrive at home was intense, and they were much pleased to perceive through the gray mist of the succeeding morning, the spire of Wexford Church. As the vessel advanced, Mr. Herriott distinctly saw green flags floating from the masts of the several vessels in the harbour.

"We must sport one, too, sir," said Rawson the Captain of the brig; "if we do not, they will board us;" he unfurled his flag immediately, after which, Frank went off deck into the cabin, and slyly took out his master's pistols from his portmanteau; he then (as he subsequently stated) poured a little water into the pans of a fowling piece, a blunderbuss, and other firearms, that he had perceived lying under some coiled rope and canvass-sacks; he had discovered that Rawson was a United Irishman. He then crept on deck, and placed himself under his master's elbow, which his head just reached. My grandfather kept his eye steadily fixed on Rawson's movements; but, to say the truth, if he had been tacking for the bottom of the sea, he could hardly have discovered it, being utterly ignorant of all naval tactics. The entrance to the harbour of Wexford is very narrow; nor was it until the prow of the vessel was passing between the two embankments, Mr. Herriott observed that Rawson, instead of steering for Carnsore point, was making direct for the town. He instantly sprung at the Captain, who was at the helm, and mixing him by the throat, while Frank, nothing loath, presented a pistol to his head, swore vehemently, that if he did not tack about he would throw him overboard. Rawson, who was a man of great bodily strength, drew a pistol from his bosom; it missed fire; but at the moment when my grandfather had overpowered him, he received a blow on the head from Frank; he was almost stunned, staggered a few paces forward, and fell. At that instant, two or three musket balls whizzed past, and Frank whispered—"I humbly ax ye'r honor's pardon; but it was the only way I had left, to make ye'r honor get out of the way of three blackguards in that boat, who took prime aim, and would have had ye down as clane as a partridge; the game's up now, but that taste of a blow wouldn't hurt a pointer, Sir."

In another instant they were boarded by the rebels, and Mr. Herriott was soon bound hand and foot. He would, most likely, have been piked on the spot, had not the circumstance occurred previous to the dreadful massacre on the bridge, and at that time they were anxious, if possible, to secure the sanction of some of the leading gentlemen of the county. They, therefore, secured him, to prevent the possibility of escape, and Frank was suffered to depart. The poor man arrived at Bannow when it was near midnight, and found my mother and grandmother marking the minutes with their tears.—The country all around them was in a state of open insurrection, and although they had hitherto been treated with respect, through the kind interference of the good Priest and Captain Andy; yet the uncertain fate of my grandfather, and the continued stories of death and destruction they had heard, kept them in perpetual agitation. Frank's account was not in ely to sooth their misery, and they asked each other what was to be done, without receiving consolation from any plan that was suggested. Captain Andy was with his rebel regiment at the mountain of Forth. The Priest had gone, it was supposed, to Ross. What was to be done?—"Frank, can you not devise any mode?"—Frank coughed.—"Can nothing be done?"—Frank replied to this question by asking another.—"Can ye tell me, madam, if they have taken Gray Bess for the devil's service yet?"—"She was in the stable this morning, along with two or three of the old horses—the young ones are all gone."—"Hem! I'm glad of that, I'll jist step out—I wonder they passed her; she's as fine a steady, strong slug of a mare as there's in the whole county."

The ladies thought Frank's attention to his quadrupeds ill-timed, but he went his way, and first concealing the carriage horses in the fowl-houses, mounted Gray Bess, whose strong well-made limbs merited the encomium he had passed on her, and, without imparting his intention even to his fellow-servants, set off at a brisk trot to the mountain of Forth. Arrived at the encampment, he soon found out his friend Andy, and in a few moments they were in close conversation at a little distance from the mass of people who were either sleeping, drinking, or singing in scattered groups over the mountain, canopied by the clear moon-lit sky. "We must get him off, Frank, General Roche is in command—yet I don't know how! Can you write?"—"Is it me," replied Frank; "not I—can you?" No! an order from General Keough would do it, but he's for making a bonfire in the town to burn every mother's child of a heretic out of the way." "The baste," exclaimed Frank, "would there be any sin in jist signing his name to a little taste of an order to General Roche, to let him go free on particular business, to be returned whin called for; if we had him safe in Bannow 'twould be asy enough to hide him away in an ould cave or castle, or cask, or ship him off like a sack of pratees to Wales. Where there's a will there's a way, but he's clane gone if he remains in Wexford."

"Is Father Mike here?" Andy bent his thumb back to intimate that he was in the camp. "I thought so—God be wid ould times! he'll niver forget my mistress's attention to him, and she an Englishwoman, let alone my master's. If ye see a man an' his bit of a wife go past in the morning on Gray Bess, batherslain, God be with ye," and Frank went off to seek the Priest. He was easily found, and soon understood what Frank wanted. "My simple order would be of no use, Frank, for they think me faithless enough, because I cannot spill blood—blood of the innocent as well as the guilty. General Keough's would do it;" the kind-hearted man paused.—"Every imprisoned Protestant will, I know, suffer before to-morrow night."

"My poor master, Sir, and mistress—I'll tell ye what, if ye'r Reverence will jist give me the scrapeen of an order, who'll know ye iver wrote it? and sure it's I that 'od write it in the crack of a whip, if I knew how. Oh, Sir, think of all the good they did the poor Catholics in the hard winter."

Father Mike hesitated no longer, drew from his pocket a little inkhorn, and wrote the order on Frank's head, the moon shining brightly on them at the time.

Away went Frank and Gray Bess into Wexford, and the day had dawned by the time he arrived at the Court-house. He unhesitatingly presented this order; and my grandfather was much delighted to find himself at liberty.

"I wonder General Keough wrote," said the man who let him out, "for he'll be in Wexford himself in an hour."

This intelligence startled Frank [illegible] hurried his master to a [illegible] whose inmates he could depend on [illegible] to his uncle Kit's third [illegible] ried to Mickey Moyer, the [illegible] three Commissary-General [illegible] quartered in Wexford. [illegible] his master in a good [illegible] straw hat, mounted a [illegible] side and a green feather [illegible] nested him a sturdy pitch-[illegible] little proved in his uncle Kit's [illegible] petticoat and hooded cloak.

"And now," said he, "ye'r [illegible] member that ye'r name's Pat Kennedy, [illegible] that ye're going to the blessed Priest's [illegible] and that I'm ye'r wife—that I'll stay on the Boat behind ye."

They arrived safely at Bannow, and my [illegible] father often said that those times were [illegible] eight hours Frank wood the [illegible] damped the powder—knocked him down [illegible] become his wife.

Memory Frank's services did not [illegible] he was suffered to retire, till his [illegible] ritire, without fear or molestation; [illegible] as he pleased without the permission [illegible] mand. Although old Frank [illegible] for his latter days, he [illegible] our coming over to England; and [illegible] was so strong, that he would have left his [illegible] to follow us; but he not least (to use his own expression) "just throughing [illegible]

Good old man! I well remember the [illegible] coach was to convey me to "the [illegible] pole of nations." He stood [illegible] troop of weeping domestics; his [illegible] rentially in his withered hand, while [illegible] a January morning mingled with his [illegible] tears rolled abundantly down his [illegible] cheeks; we were seated, yet still he held [illegible] coach door open—"Shut them [illegible] door Frank," said my dear grandfather, [illegible] as much affected as his faithful servant. [illegible] still held it, cast a farewell look on us, [illegible] turning to a man who was close to [illegible] ed, "pon shame it, James, I can't shove [illegible] that shuts me out for ever from [illegible] horses went off, and I saw my kind [illegible] no more.

I been said that Frank loved his [illegible] he so loved the old family carriage. And when [illegible] left the country, my grandfather [illegible] him, thinking, of course, he would [illegible] No such thing. Frank went to the [illegible] daughter, my old nurse, at the village of [illegible] ccormack. And there he erected a [illegible] under cover of which he deposited the [illegible] chariot; the poor old man's delight [illegible] wheel it in and out, until within a [illegible] his death, he attended to it with the same [illegible] pulous attentiveness, and invariably got [illegible] sion whenever the property of [illegible] hinted at.

"Who knows," he would say [illegible] may come home of a sudden, and [illegible] fort it would be to them to find [illegible] and old Frank ready for service."—Poor old FRANK!

GENERAL GNEISENAU.

The late Prussian Field Marshal, Count Neithardt Von Gneisenau, Governor of Berlin, was the son of an officer, and born at Schilda, in Saxony. He had the misfortune of losing both his parents when very young; he therefore was brought up by his grandmother, at Wurtzburg, where he soon manifested a strong inclination for the military career. From his early youth he diligently applied himself to his studies relative to his future profession, without neglecting other sciences, such as natural history, agriculture, &c. Having attained his 20th year, he entered the military service of the Margrave of Anspach, as an officer, and went with the troops of this Prince to America, to assist the English in the vain attempt to recover their American colonies. Nine years after his return from the American war, when, in 1792, the Margraviate of Anspach was ceded to Prussia by the first Margrave, Charles Alexander, Gneisenau entered the Prussian service. His regiment was quartered in Silesia. In the intervals of peace he devoted his leisure to a more profound study of the military sciences, in which pursuit he was considerably assisted by the valuable library and excellent information of a neighbouring nobleman. Gneisenau soon passed for the most learned officer of his regiment,—a reputation which he, however, lowered in some degree by loudly observing that he was the only one of his regiment who could resolve the problem of Pythagoras, known by the name of *Magister Matheseos*. He married in 1796, and had, by his lady, who we believe, survives him, seven children; the eldest of whom, a son, is an officer in the Prussian Foot Guards, and was Aide-de-camp to the Field Marshal.

In 1802, Gneisenau obtained a company in one of the Fusilee, battalions of the Silesian Light Brigade. In 1806 he was made a Major, and in 1807 the King of Prussia sent him from Konigsberg, with the rank of a Lieutenant-Colonel, to take the command of Colberg, in the room of an old Colonel Lematade, who was incapable of defending this small fortress against the French. Gneisenau, immediately on his arrival, took such vigorous measures, and inspired his weak garrison, as well as the brave and patriotic inhabitants, with so much confidence and courage, that they not only withstood all the assaults and bombardments of the besiegers, but also made many successful sallies against them. Thus Colberg, through his exertions, was one of the few strong holds of Prussia which had not surrendered to the enemy before the peace of Tilsit. During the siege, Gneisenau was promoted to the rank of Colonel.

After the peace of Tilsit he left the army, as it were in disgust, and went to England; but in reality he was sent thither on a secret diplomatic mission, from whence he returned to Berlin in 1810, when he was for some time employed in the administration. In 1813, he was appointed Major-General and Quartermaster-General, in which capacity he conducted the memorable retreat of the combined Prussian and Russian forces from the field of battle of Lutzen to Breslau. The pursuing French had forty cannon taken from them, whilst the retreating army did not lose a single one. During the armistice, Gneisenau exerted his eminent abilities in the formation of the Prussian national militia, called the Landwehr. At the death of the celebrated General Scharnhorst, he was appointed chief of the Prussian staff; and after the armistice he remained with Blucher's army. The destruction of the France Marshal Macdonald's corps on the Katzbach, the crossing of the Elbe at Wartenburg, and the glorious results of the battle of Mockern, near Leipsig, on the 16th of October, 1813, were mostly due to Gneisenau's able advice and great military talents. He was now raised to the rank of Lieutenant-General.

In 1814, he greatly contributed to the victories of the Allies at Brienne and Paris, or he

had done in the battle of Meslmirail. It was chiefly his opinion which determined the bold march upon Paris. After the first treaty of Paris, the King of Prussia raised him to the dignity of a Count, appointed him General of Infantry, and gave him landed estates in Silesia, the rent-roll of which exceeded 10,000 dollars a year.

In 1815, it was Count Gneisenau, who, in a few hours, enabled the Prussian army which had been defeated by the French near Ligney, to resume the offensive, and to advance to the assistance of the Duke of Wellington at Waterloo, with whom he, under Blucher's command, vigorously pursued the enemy up to the very gates of Paris, where he had a share in the diplomatic transactions that preceded Bonaparte's second abdication and flight. He then was appointed Governor of the Prussian provinces on the Rhine; but political circumstances induced him to resign this high office in 1816, and to solicit leave to retire for the benefit of his health. The King of Prussia allowed him to retire on full pay, and to reside wherever he liked, on the express condition, however, that his Majesty relied on his services in case of a war. Count Gneisenau repaired first to the celebrated bathing places of Bohemia, and then to his estate Grossardmannsdorf, between Hirschberg and Schmiedeberg, in Silesia. Here he continued a few years, at the end of which he was appointed a Prussian Field-Marshal, Governor of Berlin, and Colonel of the militia regiment of Colberg, in commemoration of the eminent services which he had rendered to that town by his able defence. He occasionally resided at his estate, where he died lately in the 69th year of his age.

To the various knowledge and accomplishments requisite for a Commander-in-Chief, which he possessed in the highest degree, Count Gneisenau added an admirably quick judgment of the military capabilities of the ground on which he found himself with his troops, and an astonishing sagacity in rapidly turning them to the best use. His presence of mind never failed him under the most disastrous reverses; even when he resorted to measures bordering on temerity, his orders and instructions were given with the utmost precision, propriety, and calm intrepidity. He never for a single moment seemed to labour under any embarrassment in the midst of the most perplexing difficulties. His coup d'œil on the field of battle was as prompt as perfect. But Count Gneisenau enhanced all these brilliant qualities which constitute a great General, by his unaffected modesty and the most interesting domestic virtues. The constant amiability of his disposition, and the cheerfulness of his social intercourse, gained him the love of all who approached him, in as great a degree as his military talents excited the general admiration of those who were able to discern his transcendent merits.

From a late English Paper.

A "Bad Comfort"—Conjugal Rights.

A gentleman named Higgins, a member of the Medical profession, appeared before the sitting magistrate, at Henry street Police Office, Dublin, to complain of Arthur M'Gumness, for annoying his house. The object of Arthur's repeated acts of annoyance, or *visits* as he called them, appeared to be for the purpose of procuring restitution of his conjugal rights, by getting his wife dismissed from service in the Doctor's family, in which she lived as nurse, and, as it would seem by her own account, much better pleased with her situation than that of rambling about with an "itinerant vender of musty litera," as she designated her husband's occupation. Accordingly, the result of Arthur's *tender* applications for the restoration of his conjugal rights was his always being put out of the house, and sometimes put "on the watch."

Please your Worship, said Arthur, I have been now married to this woman for 20 years and upwards, and I would not trouble her master's house at all at all, but for one thing.

Mr. Cole—And pray what is that one thing?

Arthur—Why then I'll tell you that; just see, your Worship, I had set up a little bit of a book stall near the College gate, and exactly this day two months, of all the other days in the year, some cursed vagrant or other *nabbed* two of my volumes. Now, Arthur, says I to myself, if Katty was here minding her husband's books, instead of other men's children, this would not happen, and, *blow* me, but I will have back my wife or know for what, "that's flat." And so, your Worship, being anxious to take Katty to live with myself, I only went to the Doctor's to know what she would say herself as to living with me. Yes, I, or no; that's all, except you wish to hear the particulars of what followed.

Mr. Cole—Go on.

Arthur—Well, then, on Friday night ——

Mrs. M'Guinness, (who was present)—What Friday night?—there were more Friday nights, and Thursday nights, too, than one, if I would say it.

Arthur—*O ax one ditto ominus.* You see I am qualified for my *litherary profession, gintlemen.* But, as I was telling you, on Friday night last I *goes* to the doctor's—I *sees* the groom, and I *bids* him send me down Mrs M'Guinness, that I wanted to speak to her. Mrs M'Guinness came down accordingly, and I *popped* the question—tut 181, says she, and, without another word, she clapped to the door in my face. Bad treatment this, for you, Arthur, my boy, *says* I to myself; but I won't be put off in this way, and I rapped at the door again—and Mrs. M'Guinness came to it again, and, after saying she would get me kicked out, shut the door, walked back, and I called the watch to take myself.

Mr. Cole—Called the watch to take yourself? I do not understand you.

Arthur—To take my cause, I meant, as I knew I was on the right side.

When was it she separated from you?—We were married in 1809, and lived together since, till 1821; and I have only to tell your Worship that she turned out to me one of the worst wives in Europe.

Then why are you so anxious to get her back? Just to maintain my right over her, and bring her back to her duty—for I am not under the least compliment to her. As for the six years she has lived at Dr. Higgins's, I never tasted a drop in the house, or got so much as one cup of tea out of her hands.

Dr. Higgins observed that she had been supported in his house when out of a place, and when her husband was unable to maintain her. At present he had, indeed, no great necessity for her service, the child she had been engaged to nurse in his family being now grown up—therefore, for his part, he had no wish whatever to interfere between her and her husband, if she chose to go with him.

Mr. M'Guinness—I am well able to support her.

Mrs. M'Guinness—I will never consent to live with him; when I was in my last situation, in the Green, and when I thought him to be in service, he came to me to my master's door, having a dreadful black eye, and he blind drunk.—"Now, you terrible blackguard, (said he,) I left my situation for you, and, by G—"

The Magistrate—All that I have to do is, to ascertain whether you (Mrs. M'G.) be satisfied to leave your situation, and live with your husband?

Mrs. M'Guinness—I am satisfied, and determined to do no such thing.

Mr. Cole—Then, Mr. M'Guinness, you have no right whatever to go to Dr. Higgins's door to offer any annoyance by demanding her; therefore, if you persevere in demanding restitution of your conjugal rights, you must adopt some other means to effect your object than such as you have already resorted to.

Arthur—I shall; and I will give the Doctor a month's notice to part with her.

Doctor Higgins—I have only to repeat that she may go with him if she like. I have no wish whatever in retaining her in my service, if her husband be in a way to support her.

Arthur becoming a little noisy,

Mr. Cole addressed him, observing that he had no right whatever to be making an outcry about his wife in this manner, to the annoyance of others. His only remedy was through the Ecclesiastical Court.

Arthur—I don't like much troubling myself in all them dry forms of that *Clerical* Court; but she is one "bad comfort," to which I have a right; and I will, therefore, take your Worship's advice, and complain of her there, as you say I have no other *suit* against her.

Mr. Fullam—Aye, and it will only cost you 100*l.*

Arthur—O, d——n the expense! I don't care about it.

Mr. Cole again reminded Mr. M'Guinness that he should not trouble the house of Dr. Higgins any more; at the same time that he was at liberty to see his wife, and remonstrate with her elsewhere.

Arthur—I want no *demonstration* at all about it.

Mr. Cole—You say you have a book-stand near the College.

Arthur—I say so still.

Mr. Cole—Then I am not surprised at your using the word *demonstration* instead of mine.

Mr. Fullam—Oh that is quite natural, from the air he breathes at the College gate.

Arthur—This may be all quite funny, but I will bring two or three Counsellors here with me this day week; for I can tell you that I am a man that won't be put down by an attorney, when I come to look for my wife.

Mr. Cole—You must do every thing in this way through your attorney.

Arthur—That I will; but I won't employ some one that's here, nor he need not expect it.

Mr. Fullam—That is the most sensible thing you have said this day, Arthur; and Arthur left the Board-room, but unaccompanied by his *rib.*

THE DAILY CHRONICLE

PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 19, 1829.

We have received the PENSACOLA GAZETTE, of the 28th of November, in which nothing is said of the HORNET. The BALTIMORE AMERICAN of yesterday contains the following:—"In relation to this ship, of whose loss but too well grounded apprehensions have latterly been entertained, a glimmer of hope is presented. We saw yesterday a gentleman who arrived here three days ago in the schooner Uncle Sam from Havana. He informs us that about the 15th November a British packet arrived at Havana from Vera Cruz, which reported that she had spoken the United States Ship Hornet dismasted, but that she had declined the offer of assistance tendered by the Packet. Our informant is not positive as to the fact, but thinks that is was said the Hornet had thrown her guns overboard."

The packets WILLIAM THOMPSON, from LIVERPOOL, and CHARLEMAGNE, from HAVRE, were announced yesterday at NEW YORK, as below. The first was to sail on the 16th, the other on the 20th, of November. The NEW YORK papers furnish the following extracts from LONDON journals to the 15th, brought by the HUDSON:—

The health of the King continued good. He was to pass the winter at Windsor Castle.

In France last year, there were 4855 accidental deaths, 1754 suicides, and 86 duels, 29 of the latter were fatal.

On the night of Nov. 9th, a desperate affray took place near Hastings, between a large body of armed smugglers and some seamen of the Coast Blockade, under the command of Lieut. Raymond, R. N. The smugglers were completely routed, and several killed and wounded, and their cargo of goods (one hundred and fifty tubs of the spirits of brandy and Hollands) captured. The blockademen made a most gallant resistance, and it is much to be regretted that four of them were severely wounded by the smugglers.

The harvest has been unusually late in Holland this year. The potato crop is described as being dreadfully bad.

A Cabinet Council was held in London on the 13th, which, it was understood, had reference solely to the settlement of the Greek question.—All the Cabinet Ministers were present, and messengers were afterwards despatched to the Governor of Malta and the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands.

Report states that the Russian Admiral, Count Heiden, had received orders from his own Government, to winter the fleet under his command in one of the ports of the Mediterranean. No conjectures given as to the port likely to be selected, nor the motives which have occasioned so unusual a procedure.

Eugenius Roche, Esq., editor of the Courier, died on the 13th. He was part proprietor of the Courier, and has been connected with the London press more than twenty years. When conductor of the New Times, he gave to that journal a reputation equal to any of its cotemporaries.

It is asserted that the first four concerts given at Frankfort by the celebrated violin player Paganini have produced a receipt of 99,000 florins, (£8,500,) two-thirds of which belong to the artist, and the other to the Treasury of the Theatre.

On the 13th, the American Minister visited the Earl of Aberdeen, at the Foreign Office.

The Plymouth Journal says, "It is reported from a high quarter in this neighborhood, that the Emperor of Russia has been graciously pleased to offer the command in chief of all the Russian navy to our gallant countryman, Vice Admiral Sir Edward Codrington."

A letter recently received in Bristol states that the Rev. Mr. Wolf, the converted Jew, who married Lady Georgiana Walpole, on his arrival in Palestine, having commenced preaching the Gospel, some of the Jews represented to the Pacha that they had received letters from their brethren at Amsterdam that the pious missionary was come among them for the purpose of converting the Jews and Musselmans to Christianity. Upon which, it is added, his Highness caused him to be arrested, and the bastinado to be inflicted after the eastern fashion.

The late Trials at Cork.—We have it from a source worthy of the highest credit, that a respite was forwarded last evening, by an express from the Government, for three prisoners under sentence of death for the "Doneraile conspiracy." Baron Pennefather's report, which was, we understand, made to the Lord Lieutenant, at the Privy Council, which sat on Monday, is represented to have been pregnant with the clearest inducements to this exercise of the vice-regal prerogative.—*Dublin Freeman's Journal.*

The intelligence from Orsowa is doubted by the papers of the 14th.

The Austrian Observer of the 3d ult. contains a decree of the President of Greece, appointing the members of the new Senate from a list furnished by the representatives of the nation, and in conformity to a decree of the Fourth National Congress, dated 2d August. The Senate consists of 23 members, of whom the most distinguished are Admiral Miaulis, Theodore Colocotroni, Nako, and Mauromichali, the Bey of the Mainotes, (the ancient Spartans.) From the candidates who have been passed over on this occasion, and whose names are to be inscribed in a book, are to be chosen, as vacancies occur, the subalterns in the various departments of Government.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—*Greece.*—Discussions are in active progress respecting the settlement of Greece, but still nothing definitive is known with respect to its future condition; nothing, indeed, is definitively settled. We may predict, with tolerable certainty, that, be her boundaries what they may, she will now be formed into an independent rather than a tributary State, as was at first contemplated. Such an arrangement would, no doubt, be the best for the security and repose of the Greeks themselves, as well as for the tranquility of the east of Europe.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—It appears from the Liberal journals of Wednesday, that the article (relative to the King's intention to dissolve the present Chamber of Deputies) in the Gazette de France of Tuesday, to which we alluded yesterday, is considered in Paris as a threatening Ministerial manifesto. It could, indeed, be regarded in no other light than as a direct menace and dissolution, addressed to the Chamber of Deputies should it prove obstinate or refractory in opposing the present measures of the Court.

We inserted in our last the failure of Messrs. James Nevile and Son, linen-manufacturers, Wigan. We now learn that their debts amount to about 40,000*l.*; and that only a very small dividend is expected. One house in Leeds is a creditor to the amount of 7,000*l.*; another, in the same place, for 3,000*l*; another for 1,000*l.*; and others for smaller sums. In addition to this, several hundred linen weavers are thrown out of employment.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

Fifteen farmers in Berkshire, who held farms in one of the most fertile parts of the county, have relinquished their farms, for the purpose of emigrating with their families to Van Dieman's Land, because, after paying their rents, they found it difficult to exist on what remains from their industry and labor. In some parishes, the poor-rates alone are from 15s. to 20s. per acre. When to this is added the tithes, the whole must press heavily on the agriculturists and graziers, while, with respect to the provisions, the public suffer severely from the profits derived by the middlemen, before they reach the consumer, particularly in the metropolis and other large cities.

We have heard that Mosey, the Syndell murderer, is likely to be brought to justice. It is ascertained that he is in America, and officers have been sent over for his apprehension; it is said that a letter, sent from him to his mother, has fallen into the hands of the police.—*Leeds paper.*

ST. PETERSBURGH, Oct. 26.—The latest accounts from the Army of Operations, dated 24th September (6th October,) are to the following effect:—

"Our troops continue to enjoy the most perfect tranquility in the same positions in Rumelia, with the exception of some changes of little importance, which have appeared necessary, to be better able to observe the Albanian troops, which before the conclusion of the peace advanced from Widdin to Sophia. Their commander, Mustapha, Pacha of Scutari, who, during the whole war, had not taken the smallest part in the hostilities against us, and who, after his arrival at Sophia, had not made the slightest movement since the month of August, thought proper, about the middle of September, to bring his troops nearer to the points occupied by us, in order to have greater facilities for their subsistence; and, in consequence, he caused his vanguard, under the command of Emin Pacha, to march to Philippopoli, while Kousse Mehemet Pacha, who was encamped at Huskio, between Philippopoli and Adrianople, seemed disposed to pass through the town of Demotico, occupied by our troops, in order to proceed to the village of Ouzum Kupri, which had been assigned him for his winter quarters, but which was within our line (Rayen.)

"Perceiving by their movements that the Turkish commanders were ignorant of their obligation towards our troops since the conclusion of peace, and desiring to prevent any misunderstanding which might interrupt the harmony that prevailed between us, the General in Chief immediately acquainted the Pacha of Scutari as well as the other Pachas, that not only they could not penetrate with their troops into the circle of our positions, but that by the treaty they were bound to remain in those which they occupied at the receipt of the news of the conclusion of peace; consequently that all the movements of the Turkish troops must be immediately suspended, otherwise he (the Commander-in-Chief) would be obliged to take measures to oppose it.

"As an additional precaution, Lieut. General Rudiger advanced at the same time with his corps from Adrianople to the village of Mustapha Pacha (Djessir,) and occupied the right bank of the Maritza; while the brigade of hulans, under the command of Major General Scheremetjeff, was sent from Itepolis to Demotico.

"On the 26th of September the Commander-in-Chief sent to the Turkish Generals a summons to suspend all their movements; and on the 28th he received an answer, stating that, according to his desire, the Pacha of Scutari had stopped the march of his troops, alleging, as an excuse, the difficulty of procuring provisions when they remained for a long time at the same spot.

"The next day (the 29th) the Turkish Plenipotentiaries announced that they had received from Constantinople the ratification of the peace. On the 1st of October General Rudiger, with his corps, returned to Adrianople; and on the 2d a great part of the troops that had been sent to Demotico also returned, leaving only a small garrison in that place.

"As soon as information was received of the movements of the Pacha, orders were sent at the beginning of August to General Kisseleff to leave the number of troops indispensable for the defence of Wallachia and the fortress of Sillistria, to pass the Danube with the remainder of his corps, to advance against Mustapha Pacha, to disperse his forces and hinder them from undertaking any thing. Being informed of the march of the Albanians from Widdin to Sophia, General Kisseleff raised his vanguard of four battalions of infantry, eight squadrons of cavalry, 500 cossacks, and 30 pieces of cannon, under General Geismar, to proceed from Rachova to Vrazza. On the 14th of September the vanguard occupied Vrazza, and the other troops appointed by General Kisseleff to act on the right bank of the Danube, passed that river on the 16th, and on the 19th left Rachova to march to Vrazza.

"Having performed this march with great rapidity, General Kisseleff's corps advanced beyond the last named town, and had already reached the foot of the halkan and occupied the defiles near the village of Nevosteli, where they received in that position the news of the conclusion of peace. The main body then returned to Vrazza, leaving the vanguard near the village of Beberkowa, and its advanced posts at Nevosteli."

Up to the 25th Oct. 1,479 ships arrived in the harbor of Cronstadt—sailed, 1,307.

The Petersburgh journals announce numerous promotions.

Constantinople, Oct. 11.—(From a Letter.)—Though it was known that the ratification of the treaty of peace was sent to Adrianople on the 28th ult. the Government has not yet published any thing on the subject of the peace. The news, said to have been brought by a Russian Colonel, who arrived here on the 7th, that the Turks had cut to pieces 300 Russians, in a village west of Adrianople, has excited some apprehension, which, it is to be hoped, will prove unfounded, that the Russians may again advance.

SCOTLAND.—Extract of a letter from Stranraer, dated Nov. 2:—"Notwithstanding our proximity to the coast, and the breezes that so often ventilate the shores of one of the finest locks in Scotland, it grieves me to state that this town at present may be described as a perfect focus of disease—hooping-cough, measles, and natural small-pox, are all prevalent. The last sad scourge, which Dr. Gennergot credit for banishing never more to return, has broken out here with dreadful virulence, and has been attended, in various cases, with fatal consequences. It has been said that 24 funerals took place in one day; and so late as Saturday last there were eight coffins in one joiner's shop.—As compared with the population, the mortality among children is very alarming, and few families have been left untouched."

IRELAND.—Mr. O'Connell is labouring with unabated diligence and zeal, to foment fresh agitations among his countrymen. The repeal of the "Act of Union," and the re-establishment of the Irish Parliament, is the next measure in view. On the 9th of November, there was a great Charity dinner, of the St. Peter's Orphan Society.

"At this dinner, Mr. O'Connell presided as Chairman; and, as it was understood that he intended to detail the objects of the new Anti-Union Society, a great deal of curiosity was excited respecting it. The attendance was very full, and Mr. O'Connell detailed his plans; but of these there is little probability of any thing being known. The reason for this unwonted silence is this:—Accommodations were provided for every one who attended the dinner except the reporters. The Reporters, perceiving that there was so little attention paid to them, walked off, and left the orators to discuss the Union, and any other topic they might choose. When the absence of the Reporters was discovered, carriages and apologies were sent after them, but before they could be induced to return, the Anti-Union speech had been spoken, and its publication lost."

A letter signed "Captain Rock" was sent by post to Robert Belton, Esq. an officer on the half-pay of the 61st. who rents some land from Sir Charles Coote. The writer peremptorily orders him to put away his stewart within ten days, unless he chooses to have all his corn and cattle destroyed. He is further informed that the double bolts and bars he has to his doors and windows shall not secure him against a visit from the redoubtable Captain, and that unless he yields to these orders, a hearse shall be left at his door. Mr. Belton, being an old campaigner, is not to be swaggered out of his life so easily. It is needless to say that he does not mean to comply with the ferocious mandate, and that, if the threatened visit be put in execution, he is ready to give his unbidden guests a warm reception.

From the Journal des Debats.

BELGRADE, Oct. 22.—The troops of the Pacha of Scutari, on their march to return to their homes, commit all kinds of excesses; and there are general complaints of pillaging, burning, and all kinds of violence, of which they are accused. It was even reported that Turkish subjects in the environs of Kostendi, have requested Gen. Geismar to protect them against this licentious soldiery.

SMYRNA, Sept. 27.—Six years of piracy have formed a great number of seamen in Greece—the produce of so many years of pillage, with the resources furnished by powers, especially France, have enabled the Greeks to equip 600 ships, which wait only for the first signals of peace to crowd all the ports of Turkey, and, under the protection of Russia, to profit by the free navigation of the Black Sea. They will be able to carry on the trade between Europe and Turkey upon terms which European speculators cannot contend with; and here there is no compensation for England, still less for France.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 8.—It is affirmed, that in a late assembly of the sections of the states-general, some members of the southern provinces positively refuse to take part in the discussions concerning the budget, till their demands, respecting the liberty of instruction, shall be complied with.

A letter from the Hague, communicated to the Courier de la Meuse, confirms the report that the Council of State had, in its sittings on the 4th, adopted the principle of the freedom of public instruction.

Nov. 10.—Prince Gallitzin passed through this city yesterday, on his way from St. Petersburgh to the Hague, with despatches.

A British Cabinet messenger passed through yesterday, with despatches from London to St. Petersburgh.

The London Courier of the 14th, contains the following:—

AUGSBURG, Nov. 6.—The stipulations, signed at Adrianople, relative to the treaty of 6th July, and the protocol of March 22, appear to have excited some apprehensions in the courts of England and France, and to have convinced them of the necessity of settling, as soon as possible, and in a manner conformably to the interests of their nations, the Greek question, which has been rendered so complex by the length of time and the course of events. It is said that the French ministry have proposed, that the Greek frontier on the north should be reduced in extent; but, on the other hand, that the new state may be entirely exempted from tribute to Turkey. The French ministry are said to assume as a principle, that it is better to grant to Greece its perfect independence, with a smaller territory, than, by a greater extent of frontier, to give it the prospect of greater political importance, which, with the continuance of the supremacy of the Porte, would contain materials for fresh troubles. A protocol, it is stated, has been drawn up in conformity with this view of the case, which, on receiving the assent of Russia, will be presented to the Porte—a time being fixed within which it must give its answer. It remains, however, to be seen how the Greek government will look on this scheme, and whether it will not endeavor to get Russia on its side, and the territory of ancient Greece reinstated in all its extent, and according to the sanguine wishes of the Philhellenes.

THE SULTAN MAHMOUD.—The rage of the Sultan for innovations, and an assimilation (so unorthodox in a Mussulman) to European habits and Christian observances, is by some traced to his French extraction. It may not be generally known that the mother of Mahmoud was a fascinating *brunette*, a native of Cherboug, in France, who, by some of the very common occurrences in the piratical seas of the Mediterranean, falling into the hands of the Turks, eventually became an inmate of the Seraglio. From her great beauty and attractions she was elevated to the rank of favorite Sultana, and became the mother of the present Sultan. It is reported of him that he was devotedly attached to his mother, and it is supposed that from her instructions he imbibed that taste for Europeanism, his avowal of which has so often threatened his own life, and at length nearly cost him his empire. On her death bed his mother obtained from him a promise that he would send her jewels, and other personal valuables, to her French relatives at Cherbourg. Not long ago two ships entered the port of Cherbourg, laden with these articles, and rich presents from the Sultan, to the individuals designated by the late Sultana as her kindred.

ELOPEMENT IN HIGH LIFE.—On the 13th of November, a detachment of the Bow-street Police was sent on the track of a flying couple in the direction of Gretna Green. The fair fugitive is the daughter of a clergyman in the establishment, and grand-daughter of an Earl.—Her suitor is a lieutenant in the army. She has a large estate in her own right. The gallant officer had paid his addresses to her, as an accepted lover, for two years; but the mother would not hear to the match. At a little before eleven o'clock, on the morning of that day, Miss —— quitted the chamber of her mother, with whom she had been for some time previously in conversation, for the avowed purpose of retiring to her own dressing room. Two hours had elapsed when her protracted absence was thought rather extraordinary, and a servant was sent to request her attendance in the drawing-room. The servant, on her arrival at the young lady's dressing room, found that she was absent, and a window which looks upon the balcony was open. The young lady left in such haste that she forgot her bonnet, and did not take a change of clothes. An alarm was immediately given; but as the happy couple had three hours the start of their pursuers, there was little chance of their being overtaken before "they twain should have become one flesh."

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.—The Times of the 14th, alluding to Mr. Poinsett, our Minister in Mexico, holds the following language:—

The gentleman in question is understood to have a thorough knowledge of the internal condition of Mexico—of her parties—her resources,—and her wants; whether it be quite a fair use to make of such knowledge, for a diplomatic agent to take an active part in inflaming the destructions of an infant state, that a better bargain may be thereby squeezed out of her distresses by worldly minded power, seeking to snatch from her an extensive and highly productive province, is a point of casuistry which we are not called upon to decide. But this we know, that it is not wisdom or sound policy in England to see the state of Mexico either crushed by a tyrant, or by a neighbor cosened. Without going deep into a delicate subject, we will say that the United States have got far enough to the southward and westward of the Gulf of Mexico, and that it is for the interest and safety of our colonies to have Mexico rather than the United States for their neighbor. The provinces of Texas ought to remain Mexican, as it is clear not to be swallowed up, like the Floridas and the whole course of the Mississippi, by the grasping government.

STATE OF TRADE.—The accounts from Manchester are to the 12th. On that day, says a Gazette of that town, there has been much inquiry for light fustians, and, as they were plentiful in the market, a remunerating price has been obtained. In other descriptions of cloth but little has been done; the buyers in town are few, and those not at all disposed to purchase more than is necessary to keep up their respective assortments. Seven-eighths stouts sold very low, more so perhaps than ever they were before known to be; they have been purchased to-day at from 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d. per piece. This ruinous depreciation arises not so much from foreign as from home competition, and a general wish now pervades the manufacturers to reduce the time of working. This, however, will not never affect—interests so various and conflicting are involved, that unanimity among the employers is next to impossible. The demand for yarns is still very good, and likely so to continue. This branch of export trade has, in fact, been the salvation of the manufacturing interests, during the late as well as present periods of its depression.

On the 16th, a great sensation was occasioned in Manchester, by the intelligence that John Poole, one of the principal Cotton manufacturers, had made a desperate attempt on his life. As soon as he found himself alone, he drew a percussion pistol from his pocket, and placing the muzzle immediately under his right ear, discharged it. It was found that the ball had penetrated the neck. The wound being dressed, he was conveyed to the house with very slight hopes of recovery.

The returns of the duties charged on the growth of hops, for the current year, have been made up, from which it appears that the estimate for some time past has been accurately drawn. The amount of the duty is 39,866*l.* 10s. 6 1-4d., being a smaller sum than in any year since 1802, when the duty only was 33,616*l.* 9s. 11d. In 1825 the crop of hops was exceedingly bad, but the duty then collected was 42,290*l.* 10s. 4 1-2d. The largest amount paid for hop duties since 1802, when the new duty was laid on, was in the year 1826, when the returns were made up for 469,481*l.* 14s. 2d. Previously to the new duty being imposed, the highest amount received as duty on hops, from 1793 to 1801, was 241,227*l.*, in the year last mentioned,—and the lowest sum paid within the same period was in 1782, when only 14,266*l.* was received. The total amount of duty now paid on hops is 18s. 8d. per cwt., viz—the original duty was 1d. per pound, to which is added 5-6ths of a cent.; and the new duty of 1 6-20ths per pound, laid on in 1802, from which is taken of 1d. per pound, according to the regulations of July 10, 1805.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11.—We have had very active demand for cotton to-day, and the sales amount to fully 4000 bags, at an advance (on American descriptions) of 1-2d. per lb. on last week's prices.

LONDON MARKET, Nov. 10.—The improvement in the cotton trade at Liverpool has caused some animation here, and several sales have been effected at rather higher prices. The sales of sugar and coffee to-day were limited. Some orders for sugar have been received from the Mediterranean, but at lower prices than holders would accept.

SLOMAN announces an excellent entertainment for his benefit to-night. Dr. BEATTIE calls the *Provoked Husband* the best of ENGLISH comedies; and it will probably be well played. *Fish out of water* is a pleasant farce, and SLOMAN's Sam Savoury is capital. We are glad to see that, in addition to his comic songs, he is to give us the famous *Storm.* His voice is too good to be employed exclusively in *drolleries.*

ITEMS.

About nine hundred dollars, we understand, were received at the door of the Masonic Hall during the two first days of the Exhibition and Sale, which will be continued till four this afternoon, and on Monday till nine in the evening.

The Philadelphia Bank bill passed the Senate on Wednesday; a section having been added requiring the President and Directors to signify their acceptance of its provisions, on or before the first of next January. The number of shares which the bill authorizes the Bank to extinguish, is five thousand.

According to the Mexican Advocate, a Spanish and English paper lately established at Nacogdoches, in the Texas, that town consists of about one hundred and twenty-five houses, of rough construction, with about six hundred and fifty inhabitants, exclusive of two hundred and sixty soldiers, under the command of Colonel Pedras.

Josiah J. Evans, on the 11th instant, was elected to succeed the late Judge Gaillard, in the Court of General Sessions and Common Pleas of South Carolina.

Mdlle. Girardot, a tragic actress, lately arrived from France, was to make her first appearance at New Orleans, on the first of this month, in Racine's *Andromaque.*

On Friday, Cooper opened the Alexandria theatre, for one night only; and played Othello, with Mrs. Blake as Desdemona, and Blake as Iago.

The President's Message was received at Charleston early on the morning of the 11th; having been carried 550 miles in three days and nights.

Snow fell, during about two hours, in the early part of last evening. The sky is clear this morning, and the thermometer above the freezing point.

The schooner Mobile, of Boston, with her tackle and apparel, was sold at public auction, at Key West, on the 17th ult. for one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

We are requested to state, that a public sale of the pews of the Tenth Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Walnut and Twelfth streets, will take place at the Church on Monday morning, at ten o'clock.

It is stated in the Raleigh, N. C. Register, that the President's Message reached Fayetteville in three hours and twelve minutes, from Raleigh—a distance of 60 miles. The time would have been less than this, had not one of the horses fallen through a bridge and broken his leg. His rider had to run on foot the nearly a mile, until he reached the next stage.

Twenty-six persons have died in Boston of intemperance, in eleven months, ending with November, the present year. Probably Pennsylvania, when the returns have been made, will add several more to the list.

A Newfoundland paper states the marriage of "the Rev. Mr. Williams, aged 76, to Miss Polly Candle, aged 14. Majority of the Rev. gentleman over the fair luminary 62.

The Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada has been summoned to meet, for the despatch of business, on the 8th of next month.

The commencement of the Columbian College took place at the Rev. Mr. Post's Church, in Washington, on Thursday. The exercises were attended by the President, and other distinguished gentlemen, and by a large concourse of citizens. The orations of the young gentlemen gave general satisfaction. The degree of A. B. was conferred upon seven young gentlemen, and that of A. M. upon seven.

The legislature of Ohio commenced its annual session at Columbus on Monday week. In the Senate, Gen. Robert Lucus, of Pike county, was elected Speaker without opposition, and William Larwell, Clerk. In the House, Thomas L. Hamer was elected Speaker, without opposition, and Taylor Webster, Clerk.

On last Tuesday evening one of the drivers of Shouse's Philadelphia mail stage drove into the Lehigh, near Easton, to wash his horses and coach. Not knowing the depth, he lost one horse, and with difficulty saved the other three and himself.

The Post Master General, in his Annual Report, gives the following brief account of the progress and improvement of his department:—

The General Post Office was established July 26, 1775. There was then but one line of posts extending from Falmouth, in New England, to Savannah, in Georgia, and the Post Master General was authorised to establish such cross posts as he should think proper.

In October, 1782, the Post Master General was required, by Act of Congress, to cause the mail to be carried once a week to all the Post Offices; and by the same Act he was authorized to make a provision for the transmission of newspapers by mail.

When the Federal Government was organized under the present Constitution, in 1789, the Post Office establishment was revived and perpetuated. There were then, at the close of 1790, only seventy-five Post Offices in the United States, and the extent of post roads in the United States, in 1790, amounted to 1875 miles. Now, the number of Post Offices is eight thousand and four, and the post roads amount to 115,000 miles.

The first line of mail coaches in the United States, was established in pursuance of an Act of Congress, passed September 7, 1785, extending from Portsmouth, in New Hampshire, to Savannah, in Georgia. The transportation of the mail in coaches amounts, at this time, to 6,507,818 miles in one year; and from the first day of January next, it will be increased to 6,785,810 miles. The whole yearly transportation of the mail, in coaches, sulkies, and on horseback, amounts to about 13,700,000 miles.

His statement of the financial concerns of the Department is explicit. The Post Office Department is in a prosperous condition.

SHIP NEWS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—Arrived, schr. Robert H. Stanton, Thompson, 3 days from New York, with mdze. to E. N. Bridges.

Schr. Sea Horse, Connelly, New York, 4 days, with rosin, to Captain.

Schr. Georgetown, Denison, New York, 2 days, with mdze. to J. Goodin, Jr.

BELOW, schr. Triton, Flinn, from New York.

CLEARED, schr. Franklin, Snow, New York, E. N. Bridges.

Brig Saunders, Wing, Fernandina, Bunker & Starr.
Brig Globe, Moore, Pacific, Waln & Morris.
Brig Baron, Haskell, Waln & Morris.
Schr. Oniteila, Tardel, Port au Prince, John Stewart.
Schr. Abira, Hall, Providence, Thomas & Martin.
Sloop Little William, Long, Baltimore, via canal, A. Wakeman.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Arrived, ship Tybee, Wood, 8 days from Savannah, with cotton, &c.

Sw. brig Ulla, Wicklander, from Gefle, and 40 days from Elsinore, with 200 tons iron.

Below, packet ship Charlemagne, Robinson, from Havre, day of sailing 20th Nov.

Packet ship Wm. Thompson, Maxwell, from Liverpool, day of sailing 16th Nov.

Ship Colossus, Mayell, from Liverpool, sailed 9th Nov.

Ship Douglass, Bourne, from Curacoa.
Also, 1 brig.
Cleared, ship Selma, Longfeld, Mobile.
Brig Sarah, Holmes, Baltimore.
Brig America, Parker, Rio Grande.
Brig Henry Bennett, Eaton, Madeira.
Brig Amanda, Gibbs, New Orleans.
Brig Caledonia, Drummond, Norfolk.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 16.—Sailed, brigs Marcia, Mayberry, for Havana; Havre, Pearce, Savannah; schr. Herald, Hall, Philadelphia.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—Arrived, ship Augusta, Stanwood, from Manilla, July 1st, Anjier, 3d Sept. Left at Manilla, ship Franklin, Pierce, for Lintin, in 10 days; brigs Terrier, McCondry, do. next day; Ocean, Searle, Canton, 10 days; Purrington, Swift, New York, 25; E. A., Clark, uncertain, overhauling. Spoke, 30th ult. lat. 25 34, long. 59 23, ship Charles Carroll, from Havre, for New Orleans. Learned at Anjier that the ship Sabine, Hubbell, from New York, for Manilla, passed the 30th August. The A. has sugar, plantain bark, China, Sapan wood, seal skins, tortoise shell, merchandize, &c.

Brig Georgiana, Thatcher, Philadelphia.
Cleared, brig Agnes, Harding, Havana.
Brig Sarah Williams, Ellis, Trinidad, Cuba.

PORTLAND, Dec. 14.—Arrived, schr. Element, Prince, from Philadelphia.

Sailed, brigs Rodney, Lincoln, Matanzas; Cuba, Knight, do.; Sebago, Woodbury, Havana; Hayti, Nason, Porto Rico; Bonne Mere, [Fr.] Guadaloupe.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 18.—Cleared, brigs William, Hugg, South America and a market; Pocket, Howes, Neuvitas.

Schr. Edward, Smith, Havana.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 12.—Arrived, British ship Mary, Smith, Liverpool, and 42 days from Studwall Roads, salt and potatoes.

Line ship Calhoun, Munro, New York, 4 days.
Ship Plutarch, Johnson, Newburyport, 9 days.
Ship Coriolanus, Sampson, Boston, 10 days.
Ship Elizabeth Frith, Briard, Portsmouth, N. H. 10 days.
Ship Cashmere, Whitney, Boston, 9 days, ballast.
Brig Plato, Bradford, Amsterdam, 47 days, ballast.
Line brig Colombo, Weston, Boston, 10 days, merchandize, &c.
Brig Florida, Jordon, New York, 11 days.
Cleared, ship Augustus, Giddings, Marseilles.
Brig Leda, Picket, Amsterdam.
Went to sea, British ship Nimrod, Atkins, Liverpool.
British ship Bengal, Bissett, Liverpool.
Ship Fredonia, Lunt, Havre.
Ship Samuel Wright, Allen, Liverpool.
In the offing, brig Tammany, from Boston.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 17.—Arrived, ship Emperor, Bennet, New York, 8 days.

Br. brig British Tar, Hartgrave, Liverpool.
Brig Gov. King, Kelly, St. Thomas, 15 days.
Below, a brig, unknown, to the leeward of the bar.

Gale on Lake Erie.—The Cleaveland Herald contains further details of the effects of the late gale on Lake Erie, from which we select the following:—

"On the 24th ult. during a gale in the night on Lake Huron, a hand on the Detroit, named James Mann, was washed overboard and lost; another was also washed from the vessel, but was saved.

"The sloop Savage, Capt. Hinckley, it is feared is lost, she having left St. Joseph's soon after the Detroit, and not since been heard of.

"The schr. Liberty, Capt. Macaby, cargo iron, was driven ashore on Point au Plait island, on Monday, the 23d ult. The crew encamped on shore for the night. In the morning, the vessel was discovered two or three miles from land, and on reaching her, found her nearly filled with water. In a short time she went down in four fathoms water. The crew are yet on Point au Plait, hoping to secure something from the wreck, when the weather will permit.

"The schooner Maria Antoinette, ran aground upon one of the islands up the Lake, during a snow squall, and the captain was obliged to throw over board 90 barrels of salt before she could be got off.

The steam boat Wm. Penn, on her downward passage, broke the flange of her water-wheel, and has been compelled to lay up at Fairport, mouth of Grand River.

"The schr. Macedonian, Captain Foster, was wrecked on the Eastern Sister, one of the cluster of Islands situated between the mouth of Detroit River and Put-in-Bay. The following are the circumstances, as nearly as we can obtain them.

"The Macedonian left the mouth of Detroit River on Sunday, the 22d ult., the wind from the S. and weather intensely cold. When abreast of the Middle Sister, a squall struck them from the S. W., which carried away their fore-sail, threw her down so as to discharge her deck loading, after which she put about for Detroit River. Before they could reach the mouth of the river, the wind again shifted, and blew a hurricane from the north. The vessel now became ice-logged; the decks were covered fore and aft with ice, from one to two feet thick; the jib sheets were frozen fast amid-ships; there was not a sheet or stay that would render in the blocks, and the only way to put about was to wear ship; this was done, and they shaped their course, as nearly as the frozen situation of their sails and rigging would permit, for Put-in-Bay. In the afternoon of Monday, in endeavouring to run to windward of the Eastern Sister, the heavy sea which was running drove them on the island, and those on board were compelled to see her thrown upon the rocks by swell after swell, so frozen and immoveable were the sails. She at length rested where the waves made a constant breach over her.

"Now came the moments of terror! There were eleven persons on board. One, seemingly experienced in such disasters, threw himself from the deck, and after being carried as near the shore as a wave could take him, would cling to the rocks to prevent the *undertow* from carrying him back, until the next advancing surge could help him on his journey. In this way he reached the land. Others followed his example. One man would have been lost in the attempt, but for the assistance afforded him by a more athletic companion in trouble. In this manner ten of the eleven on board had reached the shore, when night began to fall; but no persuasion could induce the one left to try the experiment. By means of some powder, which had been taken ashore in a tight horn, a fire was struck in a log house, which, but for this circumstance, might never have sent forth another smoke. A barrel of fish was also secured, which had worked from the deck of the vessel. The fish were thrown upon the coals a while, and then eaten.

"The shouts of him who had remained on board, were heard at intervals through the night, as he raised his voice above the storm.—At length the lingering day-light came, and he was still holding on upon the wreck. He was now persuaded to make the attempt, and reached the shore, though so exhausted he was unable to stand. The storm abated in the forenoon, so much that they were able to get a barrel of hard bread from the wreck; and on Tuesday it became so far moderated that the small boat was enabled to go over to Sandusky Bay.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIVES.

Woodbury, N. J., Dec. 16.—It is but seldom a journalist is called upon to record a more heart-rending scene than the one we are about to present our readers. On Saturday evening last, during the very severe gale from the northwest, the Woodbury Dam Packet, Capt. Murphy, on her return from Philadelphia, with passengers, store goods, and a large quantity of iron, was struck with a flaw near the Horse Shoe, opposite Timber Creek, by which she was capsized and filled—the screams of the passengers and crew were heard by a small sail boat that was near; yet, in consequence of the intense darkness and severeness of the gale, every effort to render assistance was in vain; and they were all, in one moment, as it were, precipitated "into that bourne from whence no traveller returns." The following, among other individuals, are said to have been on board, Capt. Samuel Murphy, Marmaduke Wood, Esq. Aaron Wood, Thomas Miller, John Budd, and Hiram Meguire. She was discovered on Sunday, sunk in about twelve feet water. On Monday and Tuesday efforts were made to raise her, but with what success we have not heard.

During the same gale, a short distance above Billingsport, the sloop Mary, from Duck Creek, with a number of persons on board, capsized, and four men, two white and two black, were drowned.

From the Cleaveland (Ohio) Herald.

Chagrin, Nov. 19.—There is now residing in this place, a Mrs. Woolsey, who is *ninety eight* years of age. She still retains her mental and physical faculties, in the highest degree of perfection. She is able to sew and read without the aid of glasses; and four years since (then ninety-four) she spun the materials for 30 yards of cloth. She arrived here a few weeks since from Albany county, New York, having travelled over five hundred miles in a wagon, in the short space of fourteen days, being on a visit to four of her children here, one of whom is 84 years old, and was among the first settlers in this region. Mrs. W. has always observed the most strict regimen in her habits, retiring at 4 o'clock, devoting seven hours to sleep.

A young man by the name of Moon, aged about 16, who was engaged in an ashery in Wethersfield, in this county, on the 4th ultimo, had occasion to pass between the boiling kettles, into one of which he accidentally fell, containing white lye, in a boiling state. He was burnt so severely that the skin adhered to his clothes, which were stripped off immediately, by a fellow laborer who took him out of the kettle. Assistance was immediately obtained, and the young man carried to a house near by, where the proper remedies were applied, but without success. He survived only twelve hours in the greatest agony.—*Batavia, N. Y. Adv.*

Savannah, Dec. 12.—We learn by gentlemen from the neighbourhood, that the woods, northward and southward of the Ogechee, are every where on fire, particularly between Riceboro and Lamb's. The draught is excessive, and it is apprehended, that unless rain shall speedily fall, a great deal of mischief to the plantations on both sides of the river will ensue.

We learn from a passenger in the schr. Agnes, from St. Augustine, that the steam vessel Mount Vernon, (which put into this port for repairs some time since,) lost four of her crew, including the Engineer, whilst engaged in sounding the Matanzas Bar. Foster, the Pilot, belonging to this city, escaped with life, after swimming through the breakers, in doing which he was very severely bruised. She is probably by this time at St. Augustine, to which it was the Captain's intention to return for the purpose of procuring another Engineer, before he attempted to proceed on his route to New Orleans.

FROM ENGLISH JOURNALS.

It is said that a large East India order has been received by some of the mercantile firms in Leeds and the adjoining district, which it is expected will afford employment during the approaching winter to a considerable portion of the distressed and suffering poor.

Lunatic Boy.—The young lad, Bernard M'Donnell, of whose acting as a lunatic we gave on account some time ago, was yesterday brought before Mr. Cole, (at Henry-street Police-office,) who stated that this boy was the greatest deception he had ever met with. This lad pretended to be a lunatic, and performed his part so well as to impose upon the doctors, who ordered him to be sent to a lunatic asylum. The lad was so extremely clever as to ingratiate himself with the first families in England, Ireland, and Scotland. Mr. Cole, before he sent the boy home to his father, who is a poor man, told him that, if he found he was honest, and narrated a true story, which he had not, he would have done every thing to forward his interests.—*Morning Register.*

Nobility Refused.—The King of Netherlands was visiting this summer a part of his kingdom, stopped on his journey at Thuin, at the house of Mr. Troie, the Commissary of the district of that town, and was very willing to accept a breakfast. Sometime afterwards, Mr. Troie received a brevet of Baron. He, regarding hospitality as a duty, and not at all a title to such an elevation, took the respectful liberty of sending back the brevet to his Majesty.

A Monster.—William Nowlin, an approver, and one of the chief witnesses against the men covicted of the conspiracy to murder the Irish magistrates, made the following horrid confession during his cross-examination by Mr. O'Connell:—"I was ready to murder any one I was asked; I told you I would murder Dr. Norcott's daughter, if she came across me. I did not care who I murdered the night I fired at the carriage. I said at the last trial, that if I was not taken, I would be out murdering; if any one of the jury offended me I might murder him; I don't know now whether I would or would not murder Mr. Vokes." When the witness was desired to go down, he said, *I know, my lord, there are some innocent.*" Mr. O'Connell.—"There's no doubt we have one who is *not* innocent." Witness.—"There would be none of this work only for yourself, Mr. O'Connell."—(Laughter.)

Curious Custom.—At the village of Thornton, in Dorsetshire, an ancient custom exists among the tenants of lands of depositing 8s. in a hole, in a certain tombstone in the churchyard, which prevents the Lord of the Manor from taking tithe of hay during the year. This must be done on St. Thomas's Day, before twelve o'clock, or the privilege is lost.

Exportation of Horses.—By an official French table of the importation of horses into that country, it appears that our neighbours are in the habit of borrowing at the rate of from 15,000 to 25,000 annually from us. It is said that the supply is almost entirely of stolen horses, accounting for the alarming prevalence of the crime of horse-stealing in this country. Supposing the mean price of each horse to be 500 francs, or £20. 16s. 8d., and this supposition is moderate, the sum expended by France has been 32,088,000 francs, or £1,874,916 sterling in five years.

Infernal Alliteration.—A very popular young preacher, of that "pious and spiritual" band which my Lord Mountcashel cries up at the expense of Clergymen, who think the Gospel no worse for being preached with a little sobriety, in addressing a congregation last week, concluded an energetic anathema with these words:—"Hell will be your bed, and blue blazes your blankets!"

A melancholy act of Suicide was committed on Friday night, by a fine young woman belonging to Calton, said to be the natural daughter of a gentleman who had the same fate. On Wednesday evening, she and her lover accompanied a happy pair who were so impatient to get married that they went to a justice of the peace, and on the way, the two damsels being together, the one that was goint to be married proposed to her comrade that if she and her lover (a baker) were willing, they might all be united at the same time. This was joyfully assented to; the deceased, on giving her hand, saying "There is my hand and heart along with it." After the conclusion of the civil contract, friends were reconciled to the irregular ceremony, the usual festivities and jauning took place, and all seemed to go on well; but several slanderous tales being circulated prejudicial to the character of the deceased, (said to be the invention of a disappointed rival,) she, being a proud spirited girl, was much hurt in her feelings; and, on Friday, was very sad and pensive. In the evening, her husband came home, when the disagreeable subject was resumed; she burst into tears, and sobbing aloud, said she could not live under such imputations, and rushed down stairs, with her hair dishevelled, and in a very agitated state. On going through the shop of her mother, she said to her little cousin, "Notice the shop; I'll maybe return in a little, or I'll maybe never be back." After some time, her absence created remark, and her mother became apprehensive when she heard that she used these expressions, and was seen going hurriedly through Well street towards the green. "Dear me," she said, "where can the lassie ha'e gane; its raining hard, and she's nae hap on her, nor onything on her head;" and in much anxiety she cried to her son-in-law and niece to proceed with a lantern to the green, and examine the water side, to see if there was any trace of her, for she was sure she was in the Clyde.—Her impatience increasing, she went to the door to see if the messengers were not returned.—While standing in this situation, she says something gave an alarm in the shop, as if the counter had split in two, when her whole frame trembled, she convulsively clasped her hands, and instinctively said, "my Eliza's gone;" and she fancies that was the hour her daughter had thrown herself into the river. Her son-in-law and niece came back, but no trace of Eliza could be found. Next morning she learned that two masons in passing through the green the preceding night between eight and nine o'clock, met her daughter with her hands rolled in her apron, and having a melancholy look. They jocularly said, "my lassie, you'll no see him tonight," thinking that she was going to meet her sweetheart; but she neither moved her head nor made reply, but went forward with a hurried step. The Clyde was dragged on Saturday for her body, but without success. Yesterday morning the dragging was renewed, when a young man who accompanied her in her marriage jaunt, had the melancholy satisfaction of finding her body nearly opposite the Humane Society House, about five yards from the shore. On carrying her body to the green bank, her hands were in the same position across her waist, firmly wrapped in her apron, as when she left the house. Her husband was so much affected, that he had to be helped home. On learning her untimely fate, the feelings of her mother and all her acquaintances were most acute. She was a handsome girl, twenty years of age, and was remarked for her modest, careful, and industrious conduct. She was an only child, and assisted her mother in her business.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

Franklin Institute Lectures.

PETER A. BROWN, Esq. will deliver a volunteer Lecture on Geology, this evening, at 7 o'clock.

Professor Franklin Bache, will Lecture on Monday evening, the 21st instant, at 7 o'clock, on Hydrogen. dec. 19—1t

FOUND,

ON Thursday evening last, in Third street, a Ladies' Reticule, containing sundry articles, such as money, hdkf. &c. The owner can have it by proving property and paying for this advertisement. Apply at this office. dec. 19—3t

CONGRESS.

The Senate on Thursday, after the reference of various subjects to Committees, spent some time in the consideration of Executive business; and then adjourned till Monday.

In the House of Representatives about twenty-nine resolutions were submitted, nearly the whole of which were referred to the various Committees to which they were addressed. Several of these resolutions referred to the relinquishment of portions of the public lands. Mr. Stanbery offered one on the subject of "*relinquishing*" to the State of Ohio the public lands in that State, which on motion of Mr. Bates, of Massachusetts, was amended by substituting the words "*Selling*," in the room of the word "relinquishing" One was offered by Mr. Overton, on the subject of giving to the State of Louisiana all the lands, which were overflowed or sterile, which was rejected. A resolution offered by Mr. Hunt of Vermont, referring it to the Committee on Public lands to inquire into the expediency of distributing the proceeds of the public lands amongst the several States, for the purposes of Education and Internal Improvement, according to the ratio of representation, led to a very brief but animated debate, and was finally disposed of by a successful motion to lay it on the table. An interesting resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. White of Florida, on the subject of the cultivation of the Sugar Cane, and the fabrication and refinement of Sugar.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Dashiells, Mr. GEORGE W. SMITH, to Miss MARIA MARKER, all of this city.

DIED.

In New York, on the 15th instant, Mr. GEORGE DAVY. His friends are invited to attend the funeral, to-morrow afternoon, from the residence of his brother-in-law Wm. Crossman, No. 30 Stamper's alley, at 3 o'clock.

On the 16th inst., WILLIAM SEAL, M. D., Assistant Surgeon of the United States Navy, in the 24th year of his age, of consumption. His friends and medical brethren, and particularly the officers of the Navy, are invited to attend his obsequies, from his late residence, No. 174 Locust street, above Eleventh street, on Sunday, 20th inst. at one o'clock.

On Thursday evening, Miss ELIZABETH LARDNER, youngest daughter of the late William Lardner, of Lower Dublin Township.

On the 17th inst., at the residence of her father, (Frances D. McHenry, in Baltimore county, Md.) Mrs. HELEN, consort of the Rev John Chambers of Philadelphia, aged 24 years, one month and thirteen days.

Young Men's Tract Society.—A stated meeting of the Young Men's Tract Society, will be held in the 3d story of the Session Room, in Cherry street above Fifth street, on Monday evening at 7 o'clock. H. G. HEARTT, Sec'ry.
dec. 19—2t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ISAAC BAIRD, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against said estate, are requested to hand them to the subscribers, for settlement, on or before the 1st of February next.

JACOB C. DUY,
TITUS Y. LEVERING, } Executors.
Manayunk, dec. 5—3t*

GRAND BALL.

F. C. LABBE

HAS the honour to acquaint his friends, and the public in general, that he contemplates giving a Grand Subscription Ball, on the evening of the 8th January, in honour of the victory obtained by GENERAL JACKSON, over the British army, at NEW ORLEANS. On this occasion the Saloon will be superbly illuminated.

Gentlemen subscribers will be entitled to two Ladies' tickets. Those wishing to avail themselves of the opportunity, will please to call early, as the number is limited. The books are now open for subscription.

N. B. F. C. L.'s next cotillion will be on Saturday, the 12th December; and the following on the 26th, the night after Christmas, and to be continued every other Saturday during the season. dec. 5—co8t

ALMANACK.

1829. DECEMBER.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER.	MOON'S PHASES.
19 Saturday,...	7 25	4 35	[illegible]	[illegible]
20 Sunday,......	7 25	4 35	9 22	
21 Monday.. ...	7 25	4 36	10 22	
22 Tuesday,.....	7 25	4 36	11 26	
23 Wednesday,..	7 25	4 35	0 15	
24 Thursday,...	7 25	4 36	0 57	
25 Friday........	7 25	4 35	1 37	

Chesnut Street Theatre.—A Card.

MR. SLOMAN respectfully announces the conclusion of his re-engagement, and that his BENEFIT will take place THIS EVENING, being the last time he can have the pleasure of appearing before his friends, previous to his engagements at New York and Charleston.

This Evening, 19th *December*, 1829,

Will be performed a splendid variety of entertainments, consisting of the sterling Comedy (in which Mrs. Sloman will appear,) of the

PROVOKED HUSBAND;
OR, A JOURNEY TO LONDON.

Lady Townly,..(her last appearance)...Mrs. Sloman.
Squire Richard,....................Mr. Sloman.

In the course of the evening, Mr. Sloman will sing several New Comic Songs, never before sung by him in this city, including a New Song, dedicated to the Philadelphia Firemen—a copy of which may be obtained on Saturday morning, at the Theatre, or of T. Desilver, Market street.

A New Song, entitled Money is your Friend! Is it not?

A Comic Song—Getting a Living by Dying all day.

George Alexander Stevens' description of a Storm—which will be sung in the dress and character of a shipwrecked Sailor, with an appropriate Sea Scene, ship in distress, &c.

The celebrated Bavarian Broom Girl's Song, called Buy a Broom, arranged as a Duett, will be sung by Mr. J. Jefferson and Mr. Sloman, in the character of Dutch Girls.

Recitation and Song—Jerry Blossom's Adventures.

The celebrated song of the Opera Singer.

A very laughable Interlude and a Comic Farce, in which Mr. Sloman will perform.

The whole to conclude with J. Sloman's "Visit to the Stage," in which he will announce when he intends to leave the Stage, and respectfully bid farewell.

Further particulars in future bills.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be sold, at Public Vendue, on Wednesday, December 30, 1829, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Merchant's Coffee House,

ALL that certain lot or piece of ground, situate on the east side of Eighth street, from the river Delaware, between High and Chesnut streets, in the City of Philadelphia, containing in breadth, north and south fifty-nine feet and an half, and in length or depth east and west, one hundred and thirty seven feet, be the same in width or depth more or less; bounded southward by Lodge Alley, eastward by ground of Robert Fielding, northward partly by ground of Francis Headman, and partly by ground late of Benjamin Shoemaker, and westward by Eighth street aforesaid.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of George Weaver, and to be sold by GEORGE REES, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1829.

N. B. There are erected on the premises, a three story brick house and coachmaker's shop, and working shops in the rear. dec. 16—3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be sold, at Public Vendue, on Wednesday, December 30, 1829, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House,

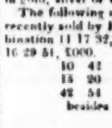
ALL that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in Moyamensing Township, on the south side of a certain street, called Small street, (now widened to 31 feet) beginning at the distance of eighty-four feet eight inches eastward from the east side of Thirteenth street, and extending thence, easterly, twenty one feet two inches in front or breadth on said Small street, and in length or depth, southward, one hundred and twenty feet, to Shippen street. Bounded on the north by Small street, on the east by ground of John H. Brinton, on the south by Shippen street, and on the west by a lot granted or intended to be granted to Charles Williams, on ground rent; under and subject to the payment of a yearly ground rent of twenty-three silver milled dollars and twenty-eight cents, money of the United States of America, payable to John H. Brinton, his heirs and assigns, forever, in half yearly payments, viz: on the 18th days of April and October, in each and every year, without any deduction for taxes, &c., being the same premises which John H. Brinton and wife, by indenture, dated the 19th day of October, 1816, granted and conveyed to York Ayres, his heirs and assigns, subject to the above mentioned ground rent, recorded in the office for recording deeds, &c. in Philadelphia, in deed book I. H., No. 1, p. 154, &c.

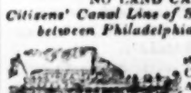
Seized and taken in execution as the property of York Ayres, and to be sold by GEORGE REES, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Philadelphia, Dec. 17, 1829.—19—3t

Philadelphia Medical Society.

Medical Hall, Dec. 18th, 1829.

AT the next meeting of the Society, to be held on Saturday evening, 19th inst. at half past 7 o'clock, Dr. Hodge will read a paper on "[illegible]."
ROBERT M. DUNBAR,
dec. 18—2t Recording Secretary.





FARE REDUCED TO $4.

U. S. MAIL COACH *for* New-York,

THROUGH in twelve Hours.—The United States' Mail Coach, with a Guard, leaves the Office, No. 27 South Third street, daily, at half past 5 o'clock, P. M. via Frankford, Bristol, Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, Bridge Town, Elizabeth Town, Newark, and Jersey City.

The Public are respectfully informed, that from the expense the proprietors have gone to, in placing on able Horses, good Coaches, and careful Drivers, that this Line, for safety and speedy conveyance, is not surpassed by any in the Union.

☞ Specie, Boxes, and Packages of every description, will be taken under the care of the Guard, and promptly delivered at their places of destination.

For seats, apply at our office, No. 27 South Third street, opposite Congress Hall, late Judd's Hotel. All baggage at the owner's risk. GEORGE CARTER,

Agent for J. Watkins & Co. Proprietors.

Private carriages, or 4 horse Coaches, furnished to any part of the United States. sept. 25—tf

DRAWING OF

THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

CLASS NO. 14, FOR 1829.

THE subscribers, Commissioners appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to superintend the Drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 14, for 1829, do hereby certify that the following are the Nos. which were this day drawn from the 60 placed in the wheel, viz:

20 25 49 44 54 22 1 32 45

And that the said Nos. were drawn in the order in which they stand above; that is to say, No. 20 was the first that was drawn, No. 25 was the second, No. 49 was the third; No. 44 was the fourth, No 54 was the fifth; No. 22 was the sixth; No. 1 was the seventh; No. 32 was the eighth; No. 45 was the ninth and last.

Witness our hands, at the city of Philadelphia, this 17th day of December, 1829.

ANDREW PETTIT,
CLEMENT C. BIDDLE,
P. A. BROWNE.

Attest—JOHN TOLBERT, Secretary.

From the preceding certificate, it will be seen what numbers were drawn from the wheel for determining the Prizes in the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 14, for 1829, with the order in which they were drawn; and the Managers announce to the public the following as the result—

The Tickets which drew the 56 highest prizes, are those having on them for Combination Numbers,

20 25 49, being the, 1st 2d and 3d drawn,......$30,000
22 44 54, 4th, 5th and 6th,..............10,000
1 32 45, 7th, 8th and 9th,..............10,000
25 49 54, 2d, 3d and 5th,..............5,000
1 22 45, 6th 7th and 9th,..............5,000
22 32 45, 6th, 8th and 9th,..............4,210
1 32 44, 4th 7th and 8th; 1 44 45, 4th 7th and 9th; 32 44 45, 4th 8th and 9th; 1 22 54, 5th 6th and 7th; 22 32 54, 5th 6th and 8th, 22 45 54, 5th 6th and 9th, 1 32 54, 5th 7th and 8th; 1 45 54, 5th 7th and 9th; 32 45 54, 5th 8th and 9th; 1 22 32, 6th 7th and 8th, each......1,000
20 45 49, 3d 6th and 9th; 1 32 49, 3d 7th and 8th, 1 45 49, 3d 7th and 9th; 32 45 49, 3d 8th and 9th; 1 44 54, 4th 5th and 7th; 32 44 54, 4th 5th and 8th; 44 45 54, 4th 5th and 9th; 1 22 44, 4th 6th and 7th; 22 32 44, 4th 6th and 8th; 22 44 45, 4th 6th and 9th, each......600
20 44 49, 3d 4th and 6th; 1 44 49, 3d 4th and 7th; 32 44 49, 3d 4th and 8th; 44 45 49, 3d 4th and 9th; 22 49 54, 3d 5th and 6th; 1 49 54, 3d 5th and 7th; 32 49 54, 3d 5th and 8th; 45 49 54, 3d 5th and 9th; 1 22 49, 3d 6th and 7th; 22 32 49, 3d 6th and 8th, each......500
1 25 54, 2d 5th and 7th; 25 32 54, 2d 5th and 8th; 25 45 54, 2d 5th and 9th; 1 22 25, 2d 6th and 7th; 22 25 32, 2d 6th and 8th, 22 25 45, 2d 6th and 9th; 1 25 32, 2d 7th and 8th; 1 25 45, 2d 7th and 9th; 25 32 45, 2d 8th and 9th; 25 44 54, 2d 4th and 5th, each......400
22 25 49, 2d 3d and 6th; 1 25 49, 2d 3d and 7th; 25 32 49, 2d 3d and 8th, 25 45 49, 2d 3d and 9th; 25 44 54, 2d 4th and 5th; 22 25 44, 2d 4th and 6th; 1 25 44, 2d 4th and 7th, 25 32 44, 2d 4th and 8th; 25 44 45, 2d 4th and 9th; 22 25 54, 2d 5th and 6th, each......300
All others with three of the drawn numbers on, being 28, each......200
Those 51 tickets having on them the Combination Nos. 20 and 25, being the 1st and 2d drawn, each. 100
Those 51 tickets having on them the Combination Nos. 25 and 49, being the 2d and 3d, each......90
Those 51 tickets having on them the Combination Nos. 44 and 49, being the 3d and 4th drawn, each..80
Those 51 tickets having on them the Combination Nos. 44 and 54, being the 4th and 5th, each...70
Those 102 tickets having on them the Combination Nos. 22 and 54, being the 5th and 6th; or 1 and 54, being the 5th and 7th, each......60
Those 102 tickets having on them the Combination Nos 32 and 54, being the 5th and 8th, or 45 and 54, being the 5th and 9th drawn, each......50
Those 102 tickets having on them the Combination Nos. 1 and 22, being the 6th and 7th, or 22 and 32, being the 6th and 8th, each......40
Those 204 tickets having on them the Combination Nos. 22 and 45, being the 6th and 9th, or 1 and 32, being the 7th and 8th; or 1 and 54, being the 7th and 9th; or 32 and 45, being the 8th and 9th drawn numbers, each......30
All others with two of the drawn numbers on, (being 1121) each......20
And all tickets having one, only, of the drawn numbers on, (being 11,475) each......10

YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.

Philadelphia, Dec. 17, 1829. dec. 18—tf

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A FIRST rate plated Gig, made to order, it can be seen at Amos Howell's, corner of Eighth and Arch streets. For particulars, apply at No. 87 Market street. june 1—tf

COTILLION PARTIES.

V. GUILLOU has the honour to inform his grown-up pupils, and the ladies and gentleman amateurs who have subscribed, and those who wish to do so to, his Cotillion Parties, that the first one will take place on Saturday next, the 26th inst.

V. G. will be at his room, No. 62½ South Fourth street, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday morning, from 10 o'clock until 12, to deliver the tickets of admittance. Price of subscription $5.

dec. 12—6t

MERCANTILE ACADEMY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen that he continues to give lessons in Penmanship, in a superior style to any other taught in this city, and to write with double the facility of any other syst m taught in the Union. Specimens of improvement will warrant the above. From twelve to thirty lessons will enable a person to write a good bold hand, and three lessons will show the great utility of this system over all others.

N. B. His rooms are open from 6, A. M., to 10, P. M. Ladies write in a separate room. Evening classes for ladies and gentlemen are open.

BOOK-KEEPING.

He also informs that he has completed his new treatise on Book-keeping, and its superiority over all other systems is fully tested by Merchants and Book-keepers of the first taste; his system and perfect mercantile manner of instruction will enable his students to acquire in from 10 to 20 Lessons generally, a superior knowledge of the science. His long practice in teaching and faithful study, together with the examination of more than one hundred sets of books, in the first counting-houses in this city, enable him to give a superior form of Books, and most extensive explanation on this very important science. R. MEGONEGAL,

No. 208 Race street, opposite Franklin Square.

References will be given to Accountants and Merchants of the first standing. july 9—tf

TEESE & CO.

INFORM the public that they have taken one of the splendid stores, Nos. 36 and 37, in the Arcade, and that they intend to keep HATS made of the best materials and workmanship that can be obtained—and that they intend to sell their Work lower than any other Hat Store in this city. The difference in the rent between our Store and the other Hat stores in this city, will enable us to sell our Hats from $1 to 1 50 lower than the other Hat Stores. Some of the Hat Stores in this city are paying 12, 13, and 16 hundred dollars rent, and we get our store for one hundred—and if our work does not wear as well as we say it will, we will make any deduction required. We are determined to establish our store in the Arcade if it can be done by good work and low prices. We invite the public to call and examine our work. We intend to pay particular attention to the latest fashions—and have now in store, hats of every quality, of the latest Philadelphia, New York, and London Fashions, which are ready for sale.

HATS of every shape and quality can be made at the shortest notice, as we manufacture our hats in this city. The highest price given for old hats in exchange for new ones—(economy is wealth.) All who wish to save a dollar on the purchase of a new hat, will please to call as above. nov. 27—3m.

ATLANTIC SOUVENIR, 1830.

PUBLISHED this day and for sale by GEORGE W. DONOHUE, No. 190 South Second Street, the Atlantic Souvenir, for 1830, splendidly bound in embossed leather, with gilt leaves, and 12 high-ly finished engravings on steel, by the first Artists.

oct. 21—tf

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

UNION LINE TO BALTIMORE,

EVERY DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK.

THE STEAMBOAT NEWCASTLE will leave Chesnut street wharf every day, at 12 o'clock, for Baltimore, until the navigation is obstructed by ice.

Passengers by this Line will arrive next morning at an early hour, and in time for any of the Southern or Western conveyances. Fare through only $4

The Morning Line is discontinued for the remainder of the season. dec. 5—tf

ENGLISH BOOKS.

FOR sale by E. L. CAREY & A. HART, corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets,—Dupin's Commercial Power of Great Britain; do. Military Power of do; Memoirs of Napoleon, by Montholon & Gourgand, Brodie's History of the British Empire; Bentham on Morals and Legislation; Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, plates; Duff's History of the Mahrattas; Fox's Speeches; Burke's Speeches; Cox's Kings of Spain; Foy's History of the Peninsular War; Rae Wilson's Travels in Norway, Laborde's Spain, 5 vols. 8vo.; Parry's Voyages, fine plates; Franklin's do. do. do; Major's Treatise on Insects; Tredgold on Iron; Loudon's Encyclopædia of Gardening; do. Gardener's Magazine.

dec. 18—3t

THE MEMENTO, FOR 1830.

WITH a print of Burns' Monument on the Banks of the Doon, and with an Almanack, and Ruled Pages for Cash, and Literary Selections; is this day published by the subscriber. Also, for sale, the Gentleman's Pocket Remembrancer, for 1830, and a few London Pocket Books, for 1830.

R. H. HOBSON.

No. 147 Chesnut street, opposite the U. S. Bank.

dec. 18—tf

ANNUALS FOR 1830.

FOR sale by THOMAS T. ASH, 139 Chesnut street,

The Pearl, or Affection's Gift, a Christmas and New Year's present for 1830, with 8 splendid engravings.

The Token, for 1830,	13	do.
The Atlantic Souvenir, for 1830	12	do.
The Talisman, for 1830,	12	do.
The Youth's Keepsake, for 1830,	6	do.

The Gentleman's Pocket Remembrancer, &c. &c.

Also, all the London Annuals, for 1830.

dec. 18—tf

AGAIN!!!

FULLER & BARSTOW, No. 135 Chesnut street, have the pleasure of announcing to their customers the following prizes sold by them in the Union Canal, Class 14, viz: Combination 22 45 54 a prize of $1000, 25 44 55 a prize of 300, 3 20 25 a prize of 100, 11 20 25, 100, besides 1 of 90, 2 of 60, 1 of 40, 4 of 30; &c. &c.

Two of the above Capitals have already been paid by F. & B. and the fortunate holders of those that remain unpaid, are invited to call and receive their cash, either in gold, silver or United States' Bank Notes.

The following are a list of prizes which have been recently sold by FULLER & BARSTOW, viz: Combination 11 17 32, a prize of $6000, 13 30 41, 4000, 16 29 51, 2000.

10 41 47, a prize of......$1,000
15 20 35,......1,000
42 54 58,......1,000
besides 3, of......500
2,......400
10,......200
23,......100, &c.

N. B. Those who wish to retire to private life are particularly invited to call at FULLER & BARSTOW'S, and secure a chance in the Union Canal, Class 15, in which there will be sixty numbers, and ten drawn ballots.

Tickets $10, shares in proportion.

FULLER & BARSTOW,

135 Chesnut street, directly opposite the Philadelphia Bank. dec. 18—tf

Fine Sparkling Champaign Cider

FOR sale. Also, Ale and Porter of the first quality, by W. BURTON,

S. W. corner of Chesnut and Second streets.

dec. 18—tf

20 25 49.

THE gentleman who purchased the share of the Grand Capital Thirty Thousand Dolalr prize from Sylvester, may rest assured that his name will not, under any circumstances be made known, unless he desires the contrary; but, this much we will say, that the individual is highly esteemed and known extensively for his charitable disposition. Thus is he in part rewarded, by being enabled to extend his good works.

S. SYLVESTER,

30½ south Third street.

The New York Lottery will be drawn this day, and the numbers received to-morrow noon. dec. 18—3t

SHAKSPEARE REPOSITORY,

NO. 9 ARCADE.

THIS Establishment, under the auspices of the Father of the Drama, and his aids, THALIA and MELPOMENE, will always be supplied with the very best editions of the most popular Tragedies, Comedies, Operas, Farces, &c. from the simple "NOW THEN," of ANDREWS, to the NEPLUS ULTRA of the celebrated Tragedians BOOTH and FORREST. APOLLO and MOMUS will preside at the vocal department, and furnish every description of songs, from "THE COAL BLACK ROSE" to "HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE," MERCURY will be on the alert, and make his bow with the same respect to the Cottage Maiden as to the most accomplished Dandy of the age.

Just published and for sale as above, ANDREWS' DROLLERIES, SLOMAN and DIXON'S DROLLERIES, Theatrical Budget, Terpsichorina, Song Books, Scenes, Caricatures, Costumes, &c. &c. in the greatest variety. dec. 15—tf

Lafayette Office—Again Lucky.

DRAWN Numbers in the UNION CANAL LOTTERY, 14th Class:—

20 25 49 44 54 22 1 32 45

1 32 45, quarter,......$10,000
22 32 45, eighth,......4,210
32 44 45, half,......1,000
22 32 54 eighth,......1 000
1 45 49, whole,......600
22 25 45, quarter,......400

All sold by CLINTON & CO.

33 South Third street.

Tickets and Shares in the 15th Union, in great variety of numbers. It will be recollected, we sold the 30,000 dollar prize in Class No. 15, for 1828, and why not in 1829? dec. 18—tf

CHARLES & J. H. BULKLEY,

HAT MANUFACTURERS.

☞ OLD STAND, 61 South Third street, opposite Girard's Bank.

☞ NEW STORE, 149 Chesnut street, one door East of the United States Hotel, and opposite the United States Bank. aug. 12—tf

TO MANUFACTURERS.

THE Subscribers having the Agency for the sale of MACHINE CARDS, will execute Orders, and have them delivered in this City free of expense or risk, from the Manufactories of W. WHITTEMORE & Co., J. & J. A. SMITH & Co., ISAAC SOUTHGATE & Co., SILAS EARLE, PLINY EARLE, and JONES & WOOD, all of Massachusetts.

They also keep on hand an extensive assortment of SHEET and FILLET CARDS, together with WHITTEMORE'S, SMITH'S, SARGEANT'S, & EARLE'S HAND CARDS, both for Cotton and Wool. Apply at their Hardware and Cutlery Store, No. 149 Market street, Philadelphia. G. M. & G. R. JUSTICE.

Comb Plate, Cleaning Combs, Fullers' Jacks, may also be had of them. july 12—d1v

PIANO FORTE

Manufactory and Wareroom,

A. W. corner of Market and Eighth streets.

E. N. SCHERR, not the less active (because of situation comparatively retired,) in his very best exertions to gratify the eye and ear, and hence, unwilling to come short of the public's friendly notice, (without entering into profuse and tiresome detail,) would just remind his friends and the public generally, that his Wareroom displays a new and extensive assortment of the first style of Pianos, variously designed, possessing the wanted excellence of tone peculiar to his instruments, for the universal approbation of which, tested by the most liberal patronage, he takes pleasure in tendering his warmest thanks.

P. S. Pianos carefully, neatly, and promptly repaired, and old Pianos taken in part pay for new.

sept. 26—tf

LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S

BEAVER HATS.

A HANDSOME assortment of Ladies, Misses and Children's Beaver Hats, of the following colours:—Black, Fawn, Blue, White, light and dark Purple and Brown, of the most fashionable shapes. For sale at BULKLEYS',

149 Chesnut street, opposite the U. S. Bank.

nov. 10—tf

COTTON AND WOOL CARDS.

150 BOXES cotton and wool Cards, for sale low, by G. M. & G. R. JUSTICE,

aug. 12—tf No. 149 Market street.

Only Morning Line to Baltimore.

NO LAND CARRIAGE.

Citizens' Canal Line of Steamboats & Barges, between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

THE new superior steamboat WM. PENN, Capt. J. P. Jeffries, leaves Arch street wharf every morning, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 o'clock, for Baltimore.

Passengers by this line, pass through the Canal, on board of splendid barges, warm and commodious, drawn by six horses, in two hours, and arrive in Baltimore early in the evening.

☞ All baggage at the owner's risk.

N. DAVIDSON, Agent,

dec. 7—tf No. 3 Arch street.

REMOVAL.

NATHANIEL E. WARWICK, Merchant Tailor, respectfully informs his friends and customers in general, that he has removed from No. 34 North Fifth street, to No. 109 NORTH THIRD STREET, 5 doors below Race; where he intends to keep a handsome assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., which will be made up to order at the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable manner.

N. B. Clothing made and trimmed for those who wish to furnish their own cloth. april 2—tf

CHEAP EDITIONS.

JUST published and for sale by E. L. CAREY & A. HART, Fourth and Chesnut streets,

Southey's Works, complete in one volume, 8 vo.

Crabbe's	do.	do.	do.
Byron's	do.	do.	do.
Scott's	do.	do.	do.
Morris'	do.	do.	do.
Wordsworth's	do.	do.	do.
Rodgers', Campbell's,	&c.		do.
Gillis' Greece,		do.	do.
Ferguson's Rome,		do.	do.
Johnson's Works,	2,	do.	do.
Paley's Works,	1,	do.	do.
Newton's	1,	do.	do.
Horace	1,	do.	do.
Pope's	1,	do.	do dec. 16—tf

Schuylkill Coal—for $7 50 per Ton.

THE Subscribers have for sale Schuylkill Coal, from Lewis's Centre, Ravensdale, Spohn, and other approved Mines, which they will be pleased to deliver at the doors of their customers, at the rate of $7 50 per ton of 2240 lbs.

Egg Coal $6 50 per ton.

Orders left at No. 6 Minor street, and at the wharf of the Subscribers, Callowhill street, Schuylkill, will receive immediate attention.

dec. 15—tf J. R. & J. M. BOLTON.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

DULL & WHITE have for sale at their Paper Warehouse, No. 4 Decatur street, Imperial, Super Royal, Royal, and Medium printing paper, of various qualities.

Foolscap, No. 1 2 and 3.
Quarto Post, No. 1 2 and 3.
Folio and Bank Post.
Bonnet Boards, Bookbinders' Boards.
Trunk Boards, Box Boards, &c.
Hanging Paper, Hardware, &c.
Wrapping Paper, of various sizes.

Together with a complete variety of Paper, all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash, or approved paper. aug. 21—tf

JAMES CLARK

OFFERS for sale, at No. 137 South Front street, a variety of Books, Paper and Stationary. Also, Slates, Slate Pencils, Lead Pencils, Red and Black Ink, Ink Powders, Ink Stands, Wafers and Sealing Wax, Bills of Lading, Shipping Articles, Manifests, Seamen's Journals, &c.

Patent Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in a superior style as above, or at the Bindery, over No. 25 Market street.

Rags taken in exchange for any of the above articles.

sept. 30—6m

BINDERS' PLOUGH KNIVES.

JUST received and for sale, at No. 8 South Front street, 4th door below Market, BINDERS' PLOUGH KNIVES, at 6 dollars per dozen.

nov. 24—tf

J. W. WILLIAMS,

No. 23 CHESNUT STREET,

SIGN & ORNAMENTAL PAINTER.

march 14—tf

WILSON'S PATENT

SQUARE, and Instructions in the art of cutting garments agreeably to his system, engraving of the report of fashions, accompanied with directions for making up the same, to be had at the Agent's Office No. 80 North Third street. nov. 2—tf

DANIEL R. KELLY,

MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 125 Arch, a few doors east of Fourth street, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has received, reports of the Fall and Winter fashions, for 1829 and 30, and is prepared to fill all orders entrusted to him with neatness and despatch. nov. 2—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOSEPH M. PAUL, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, to present them, for settlement, to

JOHN PAUL,
JOHN PAUL, Jr.
THOMAS C. PRICE,
ROWLAND JONES, } Executors.

dec. 2—1m

PRIVATE LIFE.

JUST received and for sale by E. L. CAREY & A. HART, corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets, Private Life; or, Varieties of Character and Opinion, by the author of Geraldine.

"Admirable volumes, with all possible claims to attention—It is a work, of whose talent and utility, its author may be justly proud."—*London Lit. Gazette.*

dec. 18—tf

GEORGE COOPER.

COAL GRATE AND FENDER STORE,

No. 14 North Sixth street.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced business in the above line, and intends to keep on hand a variety of articles in the above line, at moderate prices.

N. B. Sheet Iron Coal Stoves.

oct. 12—3m*

Manual for the Stethoscope.

A SHORT Treatise on the Different Methods of Investigating the Diseases of the Chest. Translated from the French of M. Collin. By W. N. Ryland, M. D., from the third London Edition; with plates and an Explanatory Introduction. By a fellow of the Massachusetts' Medical Society. For sale by

E. LITTELL & BROTHER,

dec. 18—tf Corner of Chesnut and Seventh streets.

PRIZES

SOLD at 21-2 North Fifth street, in the Union Canal Lottery, drawn yesterday.

1 22 45 a capital prize of......$5,000
22 45 54......1,000
32 45 54......1,000
22 44 45......600

To-morrow, Delaware, $10,000.

dec. 18—dtf L. W. MALLON.

Two Small Houses to Let,

Near Spruce street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Schuylkill, rent low to approved tenants. Apply at No. 59 South Fourth street, corner of Walnut, or at No. 35 Race street.

dec. 18—3t*

PRIVATE LIFE.

JUST published and for sale by J. GRIGG, No. 9 North Fourth street, Private Life; or Varieties of Character and Opinion. By the author of Geraldine, &c. dec. 18—6t

AGAIN.

20 25 49. EIGHTH, the capital prize of $30,000, and the only share sold in this city, was sold at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Lottery and Exchange office, No. 73 South Third street, first house below Dock street, Philadelphia.

A. M. NUTT.

DRAWN NUMBERS.

20 25 49 44 54 22 1 32 45

dec. 18—tf

20 25 49,

THE grand capital of $30,000, was sold and paid at WALKER'S Southwark Lottery Office, No. 296 South Front street.

In justice to ourselves, we must state that this was the only share of the capital that was sold in the city.

dec. 18—3t

FARE $1 50.

UNION LINE FOR NEW YORK.

THE SHORTEST LAND CARRIAGE BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES.

VIA Trenton, Princeton, and New Brunswick—25 miles land, over a good Gravel Turnpike Road, daily, Sundays excepted, at 7 o'clock, A. M. Burlington, Capt. A. Jenkins, leaves Chesnut street Wharf, at 7 o'clock. Passengers arrive at New York, by the steamboat Trenton, Capt. A. Degraw, at 5 o'clock P. M. ☞ FARE THROUGH, $1 50.

Passengers for Easton, take the steamboat Burlington, and arrive the same afternoon.

Fare to Burlington, Bristol, and Bordentown, 25 cents.

To Trenton......50 cents.

N. B. The only Line by Trenton, Princeton and New Brunswick. J. VANDEGRIFT, Agent.

nov. 24—dtf

SHAKSPEARE REFECTORY

AND OYSTER ESTABLISHMENT,

North-West Corner of Sixth and Chesnut Streets.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have fitted up the above establishment in first rate style, and hope, by attention, and keeping superior articles of each kind, in season, that they will merit a share of public patronage. They are determined that nothing in their power shall be wanting to make it a first rate establishment.

The following articles may be had, at any hour in the day:—

Ham,	Boned Turkey,
Chickens,	Ducks,
Venison,	Beef-Steaks,
Mutton Chops,	Veal Cutlets,
Pork Chops,	Omlets,
Corn'd Beef,	Ham and Eggs,
Terrapins,	Game,
Soused Pigs' Feet,	Soused Tripe,
Chicken Pie,	Oyster Pie,
Apple Pie,	Apple Tarts,
Pear Tarts,	Cranberry Tarts,
Cream Tarts,	Blackmange,
Cup Custards.	

Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate, Oysters in every variety of cooking; Oysters put up for exportation, suitable to all climates; Dinners and Suppers prepared for families, parties, and societies, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms; Pastrys, Preserves, Jellies, &c. &c.

N. B. A large room for Parties.

dec. 7—tf T. & R. SMITH.

PITTSBURGH GLASS.

FOR SALE, by the Subscribers, in whole and half boxes, a quantity of various sizes, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices, to close a consignment.

aug. 7—tf NORTH & WARRIN.

SUMATRA PEPPER.

20 CASES SUPERIOR GUM COPAL.
100 KEGS REFINED SALT PETRE, (100 lbs. each.)
100 BARRELS ALUM.
20 do. BLUE VITRIOL.
10 do. CAYENNE CLOVES.
60 hhds. ENGLISH PARIS WHITE, very superior.
20 do. CAYENNE COCOA.
100 BAGS COLUMBO ROOT.
LAGUIRA COFFEE.
TORTOISE SHELL. For sale by

HACKER, BROWN & CO.

oct. 27—tf No. 56 South Front Street.

WINTER GOODS.

BUCKSKIN VESTS; Doeskin Socks; Fur Gloves; Buffaloe Robes; Fur Collars; Patent Leather Caps; Fur Soles; Buckskin Drawers; Otter Caps; Fur Trimmings; Bear-Skins; Swansdown Trimmings; Hair Seal Caps; Buckskin Gloves.

A large assortment of the foregoing at the store, 12 South Third street, wholesale and retail.

SYLVESTERS, BROTHERS & CO.

Ladies' Tippets, of every description, made on the shortest notice. dec. 7—tf

REMOVAL.

G. W. WATSON,

COACH AND HARNESS

MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from No. 40 Prune street to the establishment built expressly for Coach Making, at the junction of York and Laurel streets, Philadelphia, immediately in the vicinity and nearly opposite the Mansion House Hotel; where, from its being central, and on a more enlarged and convenient plan for business than the place formerly occupied by him, he hopes, by unremitting exertions, to receive a continuance of the patronge heretofore so liberally bestowed.

Orders intrusted to his care shall receive his best attention as to taste, excellence of materials and workmanship, and will be executed with the strictest punctuality and dispatch. N. B. Particular attention paid to repairs. FOR SALE.

One new gig, silver mounted, three second-hand do. two second-hand dearborns, one second-hand coachee.

aug. 10—d1y

GILLINGHAM, MITCHELL & CO.

NO. 22 NORTH SECOND STREET,

HAVE at private sale, entitled to debenture, 5000 pieces long yellow nankeens, very superior quality.

10 cases 7-8 orange checked ginghams.
12 do. 4-4 high coloured Scotch hdkfs.
1 do. turkey red do.
4 do. blue, black, brown, one olive superfine cloths.

dec. 14—d1m

COFFEE, RELISHES, &C, &C.

WILL be served up at the PHILADELPHIA CONFECTIONARY, North East Corner of Seventh and Walnut streets, every day during the cold season, from 6 o'clock in the morning, until 10 o'clock in the evening. oct. 7—tf

Mercantile Library Lectures.

JUDGE HOPKINSON will deliver his second Lecture on Thursday evening, 17th instant, at half past seven o'clock, at the Franklin Institute. Tickets for the course [to consist of not less than ten lectures] may be had of the Librarian, at the Mercantile Library, at the Bar of the Coffee House, and at Uriah Hunt's Book Store, 147 Market street.

Price for the course, to members of the Mercantile Library,	$1 50
To other than members,	3 00
For a single lecture	50

dec. 15—6t

PENMANSHIP,

Or the Art of Learning to Write in a short time.

INVENTED FOR THE UTILITY OF

COMMERCE.

THE important advantages of acquiring the Art of Writing by this new discovery, is its natural tendency to elegance, LEGIBILITY and rapidity of execution, in the short term of 12 LESSONS, and the subsequent assurance and command of the PEN.

☞ Tuition by an experienced Penman. Only 5 admitted in a class, and none under the age of 16.

"Should months be wasted, years be thrown away, In learning that which scarce requires a day?"

For other particulars enquire at No. 61 ARCADE.

dec. 14—1m

B. LATOUCHE,

RESTAURATEUR, 142 CHESNUT STREET,

HAS the honour to inform the gentlemen of this city, that he can supply large dinner and supper Parties. His house is well furnished, and he can dine fifty persons in one parlour. His stock of Old Wines is good and abundant. Those gentlemen that wish to furnish their own Wines, can do so at a small charge. Any gentleman ordering Dinner can have the bill of fare the day previous.

BALLS AND WEDDINGS

Can be supplied at two days' notice, viz:

Boned Turkey, decorated with jelly.
Beef a la Mode,......do.
Large Game Pie,......do.
Tongues,......do.
Larded Partridges,......do.
Pheasants,......do.
Chickens, Terrapins, Pickled Oysters.

DINNER PARTIES ABROAD.

Three different kinds of Soup.

SIDE DISHES.

Oyster Pie—Partridge Pie.
Fillet of Chickens en Supreme.
Croquet of Chickens.
Fricandeau of Veal.
Salmi de Canard.
Chicken Salad.
Chartreuse de Perdrix.
Cotelette a la Maintenon.
As pick des Fillets de Faisan.

Good Servants will be provided for dinner parties, either at home or abroad. nov. 26—tf

CLOTHING AT COST,

AT NO. 216 MARKET STREET.

THE subscriber will dispose of, at cost, his extensive stock of Ready Made Clothing, until the 15th day of January, when the remainder, if sufficient remains to warrant a sale, will be sold at public sale.

On hand, a handsome assortment of super Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. which he is prepared to make to order, in the most fashionable and satisfactory manner.

Plaid Cloaks at......$4 [illegible] each.
Camblet do......5 50

Super Camblet Congress Wrappers, 20 dollars, usual price 30 dollars. Suspenders, Cravats, Hosiery, &c.

dec. 16—tf JOHN ASHTON.

Fare Reduced to $2 50, at 12 o'clock,

BY THE CITIZENS' LINE,

For NEW YORK, via Bordentown and New Brunswick.

THE splendid new Steam Boat Philadelphia, Captain Z. W. KELLUM, leaves Arch Street Wharf every day, (Sundays excepted) at 12 o'clock, for Burlington, Bristol, White Hill and Bordentown. Passengers for New York take coaches at Bordentown to New Brunswick, there lodge, and take the superior Steam Boat New York, Capt. G. Jenkins, next morning, and arrive in New York by 10 o'clock. Fare through, $2 50.

N. B. For seats apply at the Steam Boat Office, No. 8 Arch Street, or of the Captain, on board of the Boat, at Arch Street Wharf.

Passengers for Trenton, take coaches at Bordentown. Returning, the Philadelphia leaves Bordentown at half past 6 o'clock, in the morning. nov. 19—tf

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

December 16th, 1829.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, that an election for 20 directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at their Banking House, on Monday, the 4th of January next. By order of the Board. W. M'ILVAINE, Cashier.

Extract from the 2nd article of 11th Section of the act of Incorporation.

"Not more than three fourths of the Directors elected by the Stockholders, who shall be in office at the time of an annual election, shall be elected for the next succeeding year, and no Director shall hold his office more than three years, out of four in succession. But the Director who shall be the President at the time of an election may always be re-elected."

dec. 16—dtj

COLUMBIA RAIL ROAD.

A MAP of the termination of the Pennsylvania Rail Road, as located by the Canal Commissioners, with the various proposed branches through the city, just received and for sale, price 50 cents, at the Map Store, 144 Chesnut street, opposite the Theatre.

dec. 17—3t

Columbian Steam Boat Company.

AN annual meeting of the stockholders in the Columbian Steam Boat Company, will be held January 4, 1830, from the hours of 10 to 3 o'clock, at the office of the company, No. 30 North Water street, where are to be chosen seven directors to transact their business for one year. N. POTTS, Treasurer.

dec. 17—d12t

AIDS TO REFLECTION,

IN the formation of a manly character, on the several grounds of Prudence, Morality and Religion; illustrated by select passages from our elder Divines, especially from Archbishop Leighton. By S. T. Coleridge, with an appendix and illustrations from other works of the same author; together with a preliminary essay, and additional notes. By James March, President of the University of Vermont. For sale by

E. LITTELL & BROTHER,

Corner of Chesnut and Seventh streets.

dec. 17—tf

JOHN MONELL TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still continues the above business at his old established stand, No. 20 South Third street, where he will be happy to furnish all articles in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Six or eight Pantaloon and Vest makers wanted as above. june 6—tf

HOGARTH'S WORKS.

THE Works of Wm. Hogarth, containing one hundred and fifty-eight Engravings, with descriptions, in which are pointed out many beauties that have hitherto escaped notice, with a comment on their moral tendency, just received and for sale by

R. GURLEY,

253 Market street, opposite Decatur street.

dec. 17—tf

FOR SALE,

TWO first rate Throstles, just finished, and of the most approved plan. Also, 2 Mules. The Throstle can be seen at the store of

DULLES, WILCOX & WELSH,

dec. 17—3t No. 145 Market street.

Dufief's Nature Displayed.

NATURE displayed in her mode of teaching language to man; being a new and infallible method of acquiring Languages with unparalleled rapidity; deducted from the analysis of the human mind, and consequently suited to every capacity. Adapted to the French, by N. G. Dufief.

Also, Dufief's Spanish Nature Displayed.

E. L. Carey & A. Hart, are appointed, by the author, agents for the sale of the above work in this country. dec. 17—tf

TO THE LADIES.

THE fifth number of the LADIES' MUSICAL PORTE FOLIO is this day published.

CONTENTS.—The Gallop Rondo, by T. Schmit; My Life is like the Summer Rose, adapted by C. S. Hutet; 'Twas You, Sir, a Catch; Whilst Angels to the world proclaim, (sacred,) by J. Huniker; A Sett of Quadrills; Triumph March. Numbers from the commencement can be obtained from the publisher, No. 53 South Fourth street. dec. 17—tf

LADY OF THE MANOR,

NEW EDITION.

TOWAR & HOGAN, No. 255 Market street, have just published a new and beautiful edition of the LADY OF THE MANOR; being a series of conversations on the subject of Confirmation, intended for the use of the middle and higher ranks of young Females—By Mrs. SHERWOOD. Complete in 7 vols.

dec. 17—3t

JOHN HARRISON,

OPERATIVE Chemist, and Manufacturer of White and Red Lead, Orange Mineral, &c. has this day taken into Co-partnership his sons, Thomas and M. Leib Harrison. The business hereafter will be conducted under the firm of JOHN HARRISON & SONS.

dec. 17—3t

Joseph White's Cabinet Wareroom,

NO. 91 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

Next to the North East corner of Spruce street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has constantly on hand a handsome assortment of Sideboards, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Mahogany Card and Dining Tables, Plain and Carved Bedsteads, Wash Stands, &c. which he will sell on reasonable terms.

☞ All orders executed on the shortest notice.

Before purchasing elsewhere, J. W. requests purchasers to call and examine his articles.

oct. 20—1y

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

THOSE persons who are compelled to apply for the Benefit of the Insolvent Laws, December Term, should make application to me, the subscriber, on or before the 27th instant.

M. M. RUSSELL,

No. 86 Lombard street, below Fourth street.

dec. 17—4t

ELEGANTIAE LATINAE.

ELEGANTIAE LATINAE; or Rules and Exercises illustrative of elegant Latin Style; intended for the use of the middle and higher schools, for sale by TOWAR & HOGAN,

dec. 17—3t No. 255 Market street.

THE PENNSYLVANIA

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOR INSURANCE AGAINST

LOSS BY FIRE.

Capital authorised by Law......$400,000

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that this Company continue to make INSURANCE, either Permanent or Limited, on Property and effects of every description, against Loss or Damage by FIRE, on terms as *liberal* as any similar Institution. By its Charter it is confined to the single object of INSURING PROPERTY ON LAND, OR LYING IN PORT, from loss by Fire, and affords the best security against the distress and ruin too often occasioned by the ravages of that destructive element.

Applications made personally, or by letter, at the Office, No. 134 WALNUT STREET, between Fifth and Sixth streets, Philadelphia, will be promptly attended to. JONATHAN SMITH, *Secretary.*

april 7—tf

THE AMERICAN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

DAILY make INSURANCE on property of every description, from LOSS or DAMAGE BY FIRE, on terms as reasonable and LIBERAL as any similar Institution in the United States.

Applications at the Office, No. 101 CHESNUT STREET, either personal or by letter, promptly decided on. JOB BACON, Secretary.

may 7—d

FOR ST. THOMAS

AND CITY OF ST. DOMINGO.

The fast sailing and copper [illegible] tomed Brig PEGASUS, WILLIAM [illegible] LAND, Master. For passage only, having superior accommodations, apply on board to the Master, at the second wharf above Pine street, or THOMAS TAYLOR, No. 248 South Front street. Will sail positively on Tuesday, the 22d inst.

dec. 16—d6t

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

WE have just received this morning, by the ship Monongahela & Delaware, a general assortment of Winter Hosiery; Ladies' [illegible] Worsted; a few dozen superfine black ribbed [illegible] dozen Ladies' Mohair; extra size Mens' black [illegible] white Worsted and Lambs' Wool Hose and half [illegible] Childrens' Hose and half Hose, both Worsted and Lambs' Wool. Just received, a large assortment of Childrens' assorted colors Brighton and Grecian [illegible] with the largest assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemens' and Misses' and Boys' Gloves, of any store in the city; five dozen Ladies' wash-leather embroidered [illegible] quite a new article; 20 dozen Childrens' [illegible] wrought with linen.

Our customers who purchased of our [illegible] and have tested the quality, can now be supplied with the same article, warranted of the best [illegible] sizes. Please call and examine them soon, as we will very soon dispose of them to our [illegible] at No. 46 NORTH FOURTH STREET, [illegible]

J. KENNEDY.

N. B. A large assortment of goods, damaged by water, at the late fire in Market street, Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, and Bombazets, with a great variety.

dec. 6—tf

Baker's Intelligence Office.

NO. 3 Franklin Place, procures [illegible] Parts, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, [illegible] Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage drivers, Grooms, Bar [illegible] tiers, Porters, House Keepers, WET NURSES, [illegible] stresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, [illegible] Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, [illegible] Bound Children and Bought Servants.

For sale, the time of a good coloured [illegible] old, and 3 to serve, lately from Delaware [illegible] 18 and 10.

Persons having Real Estate to sell or let, [illegible] to their interest to enter it, gratis.

☞ *WANTED,* two or three W[illegible] their Families in a Cotton Factory.

Sacking Bottom Manufactory

AND TWINE STORE,

NO. 7 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE subscriber will dispose of the above articles at the lowest cash prices. [illegible] country merchants, and others, would do well to call before they purchase elsewhere.

N. B. The subscriber has on hand a quantity of [illegible] grain bags, &c. and continues to press all kinds of woollen goods, &c.

Merino, Cashmere, Crape, Silk, and Cloth [illegible] &c. cleansed and dressed in the best manner, the [illegible] curled, and the colours warranted not to fade.

All orders thankfully received, and [illegible] ed to. J. [illegible]

sept. 5—swtf

MR. PLANTOU AND SON,

SURGEON DENTISTS.

M[illegible] the [illegible] use of Artificial [illegible] corruptible Teeth, and who received from the [illegible] Society of Philadelphia a certificate which [illegible] advantages and superiority of his Artificial Teeth [illegible] all the others made of corruptible substances. [illegible] he manufactures have not been subject to change [illegible] nor decay, nor bad smell; but, on the contrary, [illegible] mouth sweet, last incomparably longer, and prevent the decay of the remaining teeth.

Mr. PLANTOU offers his services to the public for partial or complete sets of teeth, as well as for all operations on the mouth, such as cleaning, filing, plugging, and extracting teeth. Their residence is, South Fourth street, No. 110, corner of Prune. dec. 1[illegible]

THOMAS DESILVER, JR.

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

No. 247 Market street,

HAS constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, School and Miscellaneous Books; and Stationary of every description, including a regular supply of [illegible] of Amies' superior manufacture, which he offers for sale at the lowest prices, and on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Country Merchants, and others wishing to purchase any of the above articles, are particularly requested to call and examine the assortment and prices, previous to purchasing elsewhere.

All orders promptly and carefully attended to, and particular attention paid to packing, &c.

Job Printing neatly and expeditiously executed.

nov. 30—tf

TOKEN 1830.

PUBLISHED this day, and for sale by GEORGE W. DONOHUE, No. 190 SOUTH SECOND STREET, the TOKEN for 1830, embellished with thirteen elegant engravings, and handsomely bound in silk and embossed leather.

Also for sale as above, the POETICAL WORKS OF THOMAS MOORE, including his Melodies, ballads, &c. complete, in one octavo Volume.

oct. 23—dtf

BACKGAMMON TABLE,

AND CHESS BOARD MANUFACTORY.

THE above mentioned articles are manufactured and sold, wholesale or retail, by the subscriber, cheaper than they can be obtained elsewhere, in the city of Philadelphia.

For the convenience of wholesale and country dealers, they are made of three different sizes, and to pack in one nest; but each size may be had separately, if so requested.

This being the only manufactory of the kind in this city, the subscriber considers that no further comment on the subject will be necessary.

GEORGE ALLCHIN,

oct. 23—eod3m* No. 163 Vine, near Fifth street.

ANNUALS, FOR 1830.

JUST received and for sale by GEORGE W. DONOHUE, No. 190 South Second street,

THE ATLANTIC SOUVENIR,	1830, 12 engravings.	
THE TOKEN,	1830, 13	do.
THE PEARL,	1830, 8	do.

oct. 27—dtf

FRESH FRUIT.

OLIVES by the quart, &c. Bunch, [illegible] and Bloom RAISINS.
CITRON, CURRANTS, PRUNES, FIGS, LEMONS.
Fresh OLIVES, by the quart, or larger quantity.
Virginia Pared PEACHES, of superior quality.
Curious, Young Hyson, and other superior TEAS per ship Pacific.
Old Madeira, Sherry, L. P. Teneriffe, [illegible] and other WINES.
Loaf and Lump SUGAR, refined with or without blood.
Together with a general assortment of fresh GROCERIES, for sale by ROBERT DONNELL,
No. 3 South Sixth street, adjoining the [illegible] Bank.

New and Cheap Grocery Establishment.

NO. 15 NORTH SECOND STREET.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has re-commenced the GROCERY business, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at the new store, No. 15 North Second street, corner of [illegible] where he has on hand and offers for sale, a general assortment of articles in the above line, consisting of young hyson, imperial and gunpowder teas, of the very first quality; souchong and souchong do.; Mocha coffee; green and white Laguira do., with a general assortment of [illegible] sugar; Lex Canby and Lex's steam lump and loaf sugar refined without blood; nutmegs, mace, cloves, cinnamon, ginger, pepper and allspice; Baker's chocolate, [illegible] and summer oil, sweet oil, in bottles and [illegible] boxes very superior old Havana segars; [illegible] jars; Muscatel and bloom raisins, in boxes, [illegible] kegs; soft shelled almonds; cogniac brandy, [illegible] Armagnac do.; Champaigne do.; Holland gin, [illegible] rior quality; Jamaica spirits, 1st and 4th proof, [illegible] do.; apple and rye whiskey; pure Monongahela do. [illegible] Sherry, Port, Teneriffe and Lisbon wines, [illegible] in bottles; sweet Malaga do.; all kinds of [illegible] variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate, [illegible] will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

nov. 6—tf JOSEPH [illegible]

GOLD VISITING CARDS.

JUST received from London, an assortment of the above new and splendid article, [illegible] either for visiting or invitations.

Also, superior NOTE PAPERS, plain or [illegible]

JOHN McKEWAN, [illegible]

60 Chesnut [illegible]

☞ Visiting Cards Engraved and Printed.

dec. 15—tf

THOMAS T. HOGG & CO.

SIGN PAINTERS,

AND IMITATORS OF WOOD, &C.

NOS. 32 & 33 ARCADE.

july 22—tf